The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2877. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

Important Dispatches from Washington.

CONFERENCE OF SOUTHERN SENATORS.

Their Views with Reference to a Disruption of the Confederacy.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY COBB.

Opinion of Attorney-General Black on the Question of Secession.

How the Reports from Europe are Regarded.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 8.

The Senators from the Slaveholding States are in conference to-day at the Capitol, in reference to the political state of the country. The meeting is without respect to party.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 9.

The only result of the Southern Senatorial caucus yesterday, was the assurance that eight States are certain to secede. Most of the Southern Senators, including Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, were present, and the prospects of the country were freely discussed. A large majority considered it too late to save the present Confederacy, but expressed the belief that a new Union would be speedily formed. Senator HEMPHILL was absent from sickness, but Senator WIGFALL declared that Texas would be an Independent Power within sixty days. The caucus adjourned with the hope that if disunion was to come, it might be peaceable, as a civil war would end in a military despotism.

Senator WADE is said to be preparing a regular war speech, in which he will advocate force in executing the Federal laws in the seceding States. Senator PUGH, on the other hand, advocates peace, and denies that the popular sentiment in Ohio favors hostilities towards the South. He thinks that all the Southern portion of Ohio would sympathize with a Southern Confederacy.

The impression is gaining ground here that the secession of the Gulf States will force the border States to go with them, to avoid being left in a hopeless minority in the present Confederacy; and that before the 4th of March Virginia and Maryland will have joined the other Southern States. As these States would carry the District of Columbia with them, the question is being asked here, where will LINCOLN be inaugurated?

A distinguished Democratic Senator has suggested to President BUCHANAN a sovereign remedy for the present political troubles. It was to notify Lord LYONS of the termination of all negotiations touching San Juan Island, and to dispatch orders by the Pony Express to the Pacific Squadron to take immediate possession of the Island and expel all the British troops. The Senator urged that as the Island was ours, a war would be just, and the effect would be to break up all Southern Conventions and annihilate secession. The President thought the pending question between the two countries was a proper subject to be settled by negotiation, and not by arms, and the "Old Public Functionary" declined following the Senatorial advice. This was urged as the last possible hope of saving the Confederation.

Several gentlemen, arrived from the South to-day, report the excitement intense, and the people wild with passion. At Charleston, Major ANDERSON was refused the privilege of sending to the arsenal for supplies, and his officers were sent back without them, because percussion caps were sent for; and a guard was subsequently stationed about the arsenal. According to the most accurate accounts, ANDERSON has only sixty or seventy-five men, and is poorly supplied. The Government, although appealed to personally by the friends of Major ANDERSON, who fear for his personal safety, and know his determined character, absolutely refuse to send an additional force; and vague rumors are whispered about that notification will be given of an intention to take the Fort, by South Carolina, and that the Government will order an evacuation, yielding the property without a contest, to prevent a civil war.

The editor of a Troy, N. Y., paper returned from South Carolina last evening. He has been all through the State. He says great difficulty is experienced in traveling through the State. He saw several companies of well-drilled Minute men, in and out of their Armories, drilling every day. Word was received in Charleston that a steamer from New-York, with 600 recruits to defend Fort Moultrie, was coming. The whole town was thrown into excitement, and the Minute men rushed to arms to prevent their landing. They telegraphed to New-York, and found the whole thing a hoax, and disbanded.

A gentleman in the Treasury Department assures me that Mr. COBB resigned yesterday or to-day, and will vacate his place to-morrow. If so, the representatives from South Carolina, the clerks in the Departments from that State, and others, will leave on Tuesday, as reported.

The Treasury is in a still worse condition than before. RIGGS & Co. express the opinion that if Treasury notes are issued they will be at twenty-five per cent. discount, and not taken at that.

Mr. CORWIN has prepared his plan, and proposes to push it. It is for a general Convention of all the States to settle the existing difficulties. Another proposition is for all the States to meet in Convention, and amend the Constitution so as to allow the Southern States to form an independent Confederacy, with a fair settlement by treaty of all future intercourse.

Senator BAKER has been urged strongly to speak, as it is believed the strong position of Oregon for the Union, and his eloquence, would have a good effect. He will not speak at present, but when the crisis comes.

SCOTT, of California, has expressed the opinion that his State will, in case of secession, declare for immediate independence.

HAMILTON, of Texas, arrived on Saturday evening, says the reports of secession are all false and ridiculous. Texas is and will be for the Union.

The Commissioners from Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland will be at Charleston at the State Convention.

The reports from Europe, giving an account of the sympathy there for the Federal Government, greatly dashes the Secessionists. It is not what they expected, they freely admit.

The Committee of Ways and Means agreed on Saturday evening quite generally upon the issue of Treasury Notes. The Special Pacific Railroad Committee will meet during the coming week, and will urge immediate action.

A few inconsiderate persons urge Representatives to advise the Northern States to prepare for difficulty, as they believe the majority of the Administration sympathize and will act with the South. No attention is paid to it. Although the Republicans think peaceable secession impossible, they are determined to keep calm, and act generously, and if the blow comes, the North they regard ready at a moment's call to meet it. Such is the position of prominent New-York and Pennsylvania Senators and Representatives to-night.

A person very intimate with the President's movements tells me that the TIMES' report is correct, that Mr. BUCHANAN would resign, rather than engage the Federal Government in a civil conflict.

Everything is quiet to-night, though trouble is generally anticipated soon. Everything will be done by Northern men to allay all excitement.

The House Chaplain, Rev. Mr. STOCKTON, preached in the Representatives' Hall this morning to a very large audience. He intends to deliver a course of these sermons. This was the introductory. His subject was, "The Lordship of Christ," and he spoke first of the state of the country. He took strong Union grounds, believed much in the Higher Law, and thought if the Union was saved, it would be by the interposition of God. It was a most eloquent discourse, and listened to with great attention. Several Southern men left the Hall, and felt much insulted.

Among the most significant signs in political circles is the fact that Senator BENJAMIN is soon to make a strong Union speech.

LATER—It is rumored that the Cabinet has been in session to-day, and that exciting news was received and submitted to them to-night, from some quarter unknown. The report has created quite a sensation about town.

Excitement is increasing.

The Senate will discuss the Treasury Note bill to-morrow, if it passes the House. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 9.

While the most conservative Congressmen freely express the belief that there is no prospect whatever of preventing other States from following the secession example of South Carolina, others are hopeful that something may yet be done in the way of compromise, and which may at least preserve the Border Slaveholding States in the Union with the non-Slaveholding States. Among the plans suggested by gentlemen belonging to the latter class of Congressmen is the establishment of a line by an amendment to the Constitution, similar to the Missouri Compromise. Other amendments have been submitted to the consideration of members from all sections of the country, and as they have received some degree of favor, it may be mentioned they provide, first, that Territory shall not be acquired otherwise than by treaty; second, the whole inhabitants of any Territory numbering, 20,000, shall have the right to elect all officers necessary for its government under rules prescribed by an act of Congress, and the Legislature thereof may determine whether to recognize Slavery or not during its Territorial existence; third, whenever any Territory, preparatory to its assuming a State Sovereignty, having white inhabitants equal to the number required for a Representative in Congress, and having submitted its Constitution to a vote of the people, applies for admission, it shall be admitted into the Union, whatever may be its provisions in regard to Slavery, upon an equal footing with the original States; fourth, that Congress shall not interfere with Slavery where its exists under the sanction of law, nor shall it prohibit the transportation of slaves from one Slave State to another.

THE SECESSION QUESTION.

IMPORTANT OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF SECESSION.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 20, 1860.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your note of the 17th, and I now reply to the grave questions therein propounded as fully as the time allowed me will permit.

Within their respective spheres of action the Federal Government and the Government of a State are both of them independent and supreme, but each is utterly powerless beyond the limits assigned to it by the Constitution. If Congress would attempt to change the law of descents, to make a new rule of personal succession, or to dissolve the family relations existing in any State, the act would be simply void, but not more void than would be a State law to prevent the capture of fugitives from labor, to forbid the carrying of the mails, or to stop the collection of duties on imports. The will of a State, whether expressed in its constitution or laws, cannot, while it remains in the Confederacy, absolve her people from the duty of obeying the just and constitutional requirements of the Central Government. Nor can any act of the Central Government displace the jurisdiction of a State, because the laws of the United States are supreme and binding only so far as they are passed *in pursuance of the Constitution.* I do not say what might be effected by mere revolutionary force. I am speaking of legal and constitutional right.

This is the view always taken by the Judiciary, and so universally adopted that the statement of it may seem common-place. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared it in many cases. I need only refer you to the United States *vs.* BOOTH, where the present Chief Justice, expressing the unanimous opinion of himself and all his brethren, enunciated the doctrine in terms so clear and full that any further demonstration of it can scarcely be required.

The duty which these principles devolve, not only upon every officer, but every citizen, is that which Mr. JEFFERSON expressed so compendiously in his first inaugural—namely, "to support the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for their domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies," combined with "the preservation of the General Government, in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad."

To the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Union is confided the solemn duty of seeing the laws faithfully executed. That he may be able to meet this duty with a power equal to its performance, he nominates his own subordinates and removes them at his pleasure. For the same reason the land and naval forces are under his orders as their Commander-in-Chief. But his power is to be used only in the manner prescribed by the legislative department. He cannot accomplish a legal purpose by illegal means, or break the laws himself to prevent them from being violated by others.

The acts of Congress sometimes give the President a broad discretion in the use of the means by which they are to be executed, and sometimes limit his power so that he can exercise it only in a certain prescribed manner. Where the law directs a thing to be done, without saying how, that implies the power to use such means as may be necessary and proper to accomplish the end of the Legislature. But where the mode of performing a duty is pointed out by statute, that is the exclusive mode, and no other can be followed. The United States have no common law to fall back upon when the written law is defective, If, therefore, an act of Congress declares that a certain thing shall be done by a particular officer, it cannot be done by a different officer. The agency which the law furnishes for its own execution must be used to the exclusion of all others. For instance, the revenues of the United States are collected in a certain way, at certain established ports, and by a certain class of officers; the President has no authority, under any circumstances, to collect the same revenues at other places, by a different sort of officers, or in ways not provided for. Even if the machinery furnished by Congress for the collection of the duties should by any cause become so deranged or broken up that it could not be used, that would not be a legal reason for substituting a different kind of machinery in its place.

The law requires that all goods imported into the United States within certain collection districts shall be entered at the proper port, and the duty thereon shall be received by the Collector appointed for and residing at that port. But the functions of the Collector may be exercised anywhere at or within the port. *There is no law which confines him to the Custom-house, or to any other particular spot.* If the Custom-house were burnt down, he might remove to another building; *if he were driven from the shore, he might go on board a vessel in the harbor.* If he keeps within the port, he is within the law. A port is a place to which merchandise is imported, and from whence it is exported. It is created by law. It is not merely a harbor or haven, for it may be established where there is nothing but an open roadstead, or on the shore of a navigable river, or at any other place where vessels may arrive and discharge or take in their cargoes. It comprehends the city or town which is occupied by the mariners, merchants and others, who are engaged in the business of importing and exporting goods, navigating the ships and furnishing them with provisions. It includes also so much of the water adjacent to the city as is usually occupied by vessels discharging or receiving their cargoes, or lying at anchor and waiting for that purpose.

The first action of the act of March 2, 1833, authorized the President in a certain contingency to direct that the Custom-house for any collection district be established and kept *in any secure place within some port or harbor of such district*, either upon land or on board any vessel. But this provision was temporary, and expired at the end of the session of Congress next afterwards. It conferred upon the Executive a right to remove the site of the Custom-house, not merely to any secure place within the legally established port of entry for the district—that right he had before—but it widened his authority so as to allow the removal of it to any *port or harbor* within the whole district. The enactment of that law and the limitation of it to a certain period of time now past, is not, therefore, an argument against the opinion above expressed that you can now, if necessary, order the duties to be collected on board a vessel inside of any established port of entry. Whether the first and fifth sections of the act of 1833, both of which were made temporary by the eighth section, should be reënacted, is a question for the legislative department.

Your right to take such measures as may seem to be necessary for the protection of the public property is very clear. It results from the proprietary rights of the Government as owner of the forts, arsenals, magazines, dock yards, navy yards, custom houses, public ships, and other property which the United States have bought, built, and paid for. Besides, the Government of the United States is authorized by the Constitution (Art. 1, Sec. 8) to "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever..over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings." It is believed that no important public building has been bought or erected on ground where the Legislature of the State, in which it is, has not passed a law consenting to the purchase of it and ceding the exclusive jurisdiction. This Government, then, is not only the owner of those buildings and grounds, but, by virtue of the supreme and paramount law, it regulates the action and punishes the offences of all who are within them. *If any one of an owner's rights is plainer than another, it is that of keeping exclusive possession and repelling intrusion. The right of defending the public property includes also the right of recapture after it has been unlawfully taken by another.* President JEFFERSON held the opinion, and acted upon it, that he could order a military force to take possession of any land to which the United States had title, though they had never occupied it before, though a private party claimed and held it, and though it was not then needed nor proposed to be used for any purpose connected with the operations of the Government. This may have been a stretch of Executive power; but the right of retaking public property in which the Government has been carrying on its lawful business, and from which its officers have been unlawfully thrust out, cannot well be doubted; and when it was exercised at Harper's Ferry in October, 1859, every one acknowledged the legal justice of it.

I come now to the point in your letter which is probably of the greatest practical importance. By the act of 1807 you may employ such parts of the land and naval forces as you shall judge necessary for the purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed, in all cases where it is lawful to use the militia for the same purpose. By the act of 1795 the militia may be called forth "whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the Marshals." This imposes upon the President the sole responsibility of deciding whether the exigency has arisen which requires the use of military force; and in proportion to the magnitude of that responsibility will be his care not to overstep the limits of his legal and just authority.

The laws referred to in the act of 1795 are manifestly those which are administered by the Judges and executed by the ministerial officers of the Courts for the punishment of crime against the United States, for the protection of rights claimed under the Federal Constitution and laws, and for the enforcement of such obligations as come within the cognizance of the Federal Judiciary. To compel obedience to these laws the Courts have authority to punish all who obstruct their regular administration, and the Marshals and their deputies have the same powers as sheriffs and their deputies in the several States in executing the laws of the States. These are the ordinary means provided for the execution of the laws, and the whole spirit of our system is opposed to the employment of any other except in cases of extreme necessity, arising out of great and unusual combinations against them. Their agency must continue to be used until their incapacity to cope with the power opposed to them shall be plainly demonstrated. It is only upon clear evidence to that effect that a military force can be called into the field. Even then its operations must be purely defensive. It can suppress only such combinations as are found directly opposing the laws and obstructing the execution thereof. It can do no more than what might and ought to be done by a civil posse, if a civil posse could be raised large enough to meet the same opposition. On such occasions especially the military power must be kept in strict subordination to the civil authority, since it is only in aid of the latter that the former can act at all.

But what if the feeling in any State against the United States should become so universal that the Federal officers themselves (including Judges, District-Attorneys and Marshals) would be reached by the same influence, and resign their places? Of course the first step would be to appoint others in their stead, if others could be got to serve. But, in such an event, it is more than probable that great difficulty would be found in filling the offices. We can easily conceive how it might become altogether impossible. We are therefore obliged to consider what can be done in case we have no Courts to issue judicial process, and no ministerial officers to execute it. *In that event, troops would certainly be out of place, and their use wholly illegal.* If they are sent to aid the Courts and Marshals, there must be Courts and Marshals to be aided. Without the exercise of those functions, which belong exclusively to the civil service, the laws cannot be executed in any event, no matter what may be the physical strength which the Government has at its command. Under such circumstances, to send a military force into any State, with orders to act against the people, would be simply making war upon them.

The existing laws put and keep the Federal Government on the defensive. You can use force only to repel an assault on the public property, and aid the courts in the performance of their duty. If the means given you to collect the revenue and execute the other laws be insufficient for that purpose, Congress may extend and make them more effectual to that end.

If one of the States should declare her independence, your action cannot depend upon the rightfulness of the cause upon which such declaration is based. Whether the retirement of a State from the Union be the exercise of a right reserved in the Constitution or a revolutionary movement, it *is certain that you have not in either case the authority to recognize her independence or to absolve her from Federal obligations.* Congress or the other States in convention assembled must take such measures as may be necessary and proper. In such an event, I see no course for you but to go straight onward in the path you have hitherto trodden, that is, execute the laws to the extent of the defensive means placed in your hands, and act generally upon the assumption that the present constitutional relations between the States and the Federal Government continue to exist until a new order of things shall be established, either by law or force.

Whether Congress has the constitutional right to make war against one or more States, and require the Executive of the Federal Government to carry it on by means of force to be drawn from the other States, is a question for Congress itself to consider. It must be admitted that no such power is expressly given; nor are there any words in the Constitution which imply it. Among the powers enumerated in article 1, section 8, is that "to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to make rules concerning captures on land and water." This certainly means nothing more than the power to commence and carry on hostilities against the foreign enemies of the nation. Another clause in the same section gives Congress the power "to provide for calling for the militia," and to use them within the limits of the State. But this power is so restricted by the words which immediately follow, that it can be exercised only for one of the following purposes: 1. To execute the laws of the Union; that is, to aid the Federal officers in the performance of their regular duties. 2. To suppress insurrections against the States; but this is confined by article IV., section 4, to cases in which the State herself shall apply for assistance against her own people. 3. To repel the invasion of a State by enemies who come from abroad to assail her in her own territory. All these provisions are made to protect the States, not to authorize an attack by one part of the country upon another; to preserve their peace, and not to plunge them into civil war. Our forefathers do not seem to have thought that war was calculated "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." There was undoubtedly a strong and universal conviction among the men who framed and ratified the Constitution that military force would not only be useless but pernicious as a means of holding the States together.

If it be true that war cannot be declared, nor a system of general hostilities carried on by the Central Government against a State, then it seems to follow that an attempt to do so would be *ipso facto* an expulsion of such State from the Union. Being treated as an alien and an enemy, she would be compelled to act accordingly. And *if Congress shall break up the present Union* by unconstitutionally putting strife and enmity and armed hostility between different sections of the country, instead of the "domestic tranquillity" which the Constitution was meant to insure, *will not all the States be absolved from their Federal obligations? Is any portion of the people bound to contribute their money or their blood to carry on a contest like that?*

The right of the General Government to preserve itself in its whole constitutional vigor by repelling a direct and positive aggression upon its property or its officers, cannot be denied. But this is a totally different thing from an offensive war to punish the people for the political misdeeds of their State Government, or to prevent a threatened violation of the Constitution, or to enforce an acknowledgment that the Government of the United States as supreme. The States are colleagues of one another, and if some of them shall conquer the rest and hold them as subjugated provinces, it would totally destroy the whole theory upon which they are now connected.

If this view of the subject be as correct as I think it is, then the Union must utterly perish at the moment when Congress shall arm one part of the people against another for any purpose beyond that of merely protecting the General Government in the exercise of its proper constitutional functions.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. S. BLACK.

To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 8.

A large company assembled to-day on board the ship *John Fraser*. The Palmetto and Lone Star flags were run up, and secession speeches and sentiments were uttered by many leading shipping merchants.

To-night some of the friends of the successful candidates for the Convention are serenading them.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Dec. 9.

There is great activity at Fort Moultrie. The defence every day is rendered stronger. The wives of officers and men have packed up their effects, ready to quit at a moment's notice.

The Legislature will probably sit during the Convention.

News from Florida shows perfect unanimity in the State for secession, and the enthusiasm is increasing daily. LINCOLN was burnt in effigy at Fernandina on Friday last.

The Convention election returns from districts which went for coöperation in 1852 show a great revolution in public opinion, the vote in favor of separate secession being twenty to one against it.

THE COURSE OF TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 8.

The latest advices from Texas state that there is an understanding between the members of the Legislature of that State, that the Legislature shall meet at Austin, on the 17th of December next, without a formal call from the Governor, and that it is understood that the Legislature will call a State Convention on the 8th of January.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 8.

The Governor of this State has called an extra session of the Legislature, on the 7th of January, to consider the present condition of the country.

THE KENTUCKY BANKS.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 8.

In response to recent applications for a suspension of specie payments, the Kentucky Banks have determined that such a measure would afford no commercial relief, and consequently they will continue to pay specie as usual.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 9.

The Union lovers were at work to-day again. The Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, held a religious meeting at Music Hall. The house was crowded. The negro DOUGLASS delivered the lecture. After the lecture he made some remarks relative to free speech which caused great excitement and finally ended in a row. One man put out of the Hall.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

DISSATISFACTION AT THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—THE QUESTION OF FEDERAL PROPERTY, &C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S Message does not suit South Carolina; "on the contrary, quite the reverse." The declared intention of the President to enforce the revenue laws she regards as certain evidence of a hostile purpose, which, carried into effect, she will consider an act of war. Indeed, the whole argument of the President on the subject of secession, is opposed to the understanding of the State of South Carolina. Thus, the Federal Government and the State of South Carolina are coming face to face. If we have not had one before, we are likely soon to have a "crisis." For South Carolina is every day preparing to assert her independence of the Federal Government, to resist its authority wherever and whenever it attempts to assert it over her; set up her own postal system, clear and receive ships in her harbor to and from foreign ports, on her own account, open diplomatic relations with foreign countries—the Government at Washington (if there continues to be one) included,—organize an army of her own, take possession of the forts and other Federal property, and to do several things more of the same sort. All this she is doing or preparing to do, in the face of consequences and at all hazards, with no idea of taking one step backwards. Mr. BUCHANAN says that the forts and other Government property here were duly paid for by the General Government, and ceded by the State of South Carolina for a fair equivalent. Mr. MEMMINGER, in his speech the other evening, proclaimed quite another doctrine: that when South Carolina withdrew from the Union, as she certainly was going to do, these forts belonged to her, to take with her, as her just quota in the dissolved partnership. On this principle South Carolina is to-day acting,—on it she has been acting, and will continue to act. Will the General Government pursue the policy laid down by Mr. BUCHANAN, who says the commanding officer at the forts has been ordered to act strictly on the defensive? That is, he has been ordered to defend the forts if attacked. There certainly is an inference in the case, which is, if attacked with a thousand or fifteen hundred South Carolinians, Maj. ANDERSON and his gallant fellow-officers, with the mere handful of men under them, will have considerable on their hands to execute the order Mr. BUCHANAN speaks of. Now, this is the merest moonshine, or else it is a sober reality; which, we shall know soon enough.

The policy pursued by the leading secessionists of extorting a pledge from candidates for the Convention, that they will vote for secession without qualification, that they will consent to no union with free States, and will not consent to return to the Union, &c., &c., has provoked considerable feeling among the more moderate men, who, though secessionists, are not yet prepared to relinquish their judgment as to the time and manner. Now and then you hear of a Union man in distant quarters of the State, and quite frequently you see those who will not deny that terms might be proposed for an amicable adjustment of the prevailing difficulties. But these will not be heard of at the election which takes place to-morrow. There will be but one ticket. The extremists will have it their own way.

There is great financial embarrassment, which is universal, but bears heaviest on the laboring classes. All kinds of property has gone down ruinously. The question arises, will not the pocket begin to reason? The argument supplied to community is, that these embarrassments can be escaped from only through secession—that separation will prove a remedy, and that once free from the hateful bonds of the Union, an unparalleled era of prosperity for South Carolina will be ushered in. The Army, Diplomatic, Postal, and other similar bills, now before the Legislature, and soon to be passed into laws, may or may not throw a doubt over the assumption. Certain it is, if South Carolina, as a separate nation, is going to have new sources of prosperity, she is likewise to have largely increased expenses. Still it is unquestionably true that the people of the State, with a remarkable unanimity, are going to try the experiment of secession as a remedy for all her ills, real and fancied.

The *Mercury*, some time since, published a communication in which it was stated that Mr. ISAAC BELL, Jr., of New-York City, while professing to be a Union man, voted for LINCOLN. This morning the same paper says that it is now convinced that the statement did Mr. BELL great injustice; that the gentleman "not only did not vote for LINCOLN, but did his best to secure the success of the Democratic Party." Thus Mr. BELL is handsomely "placed right with his many Southern friends," and I take pleasure in giving him the information.

According to a list which the *Mercury* keeps standing in its columns from day to day, forty-six candidates have been placed in nomination for the Convention. Of this number, thirty-seven have responded explicitly and in the affirmative to the interrogatories of the extreme Secessionists; six have responded, but not explicitly in the affirmative, reserving to themselves the privilege to act as circumstances shall seem to indicate best for South Carolina; and three have not responded at all. There is another list of twenty-eight gentlemen, embracing some of the oldest and ablest citizens of Charleston, who have declined to serve.

This afternoon a banner was hoisted across Queen-street, from the engine houses. There were guns, music and speeches. The "Marseillaise" took the place of the "Star Spangled Banner," and the song which now comes in at my window bears no sort of resemblance to the "Red, White and Blue."

Hon. WM. H. TRESCOTT, Assistant Secretary of State, who arrived here last evening from Washington, was warmly received by his friends. It is said that he will resign, if he has not already done so.

In view of the uncertain state of things here, I append a list of officers at present stationed at the forts in the harbor:

First Regiment Artillery—Major Robert Anderson, officer in command; Capt. Abner Doubleday, Capt. T. Seymour, Lieut. T. Talbot, Lieut. J. C. Davis, Lieut. N. J. Hall.

Engineer Corps—Capt. J. G. Foster, Lieut. G. W. Snyder.

Medical Staff—Assistant Surgeon S. W. Crawford.

These are all officers of prudence and experience, and whatever happens, will do their duty. The policy of the commanding officer will be at all times to act rigidly on the defensive. RODERICK.

A VOICE FROM VIRGINIA.

MEETING OF THE VIRGINIA ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1860.

Yesterday the Electoral College of this State convened at the Capitol, and organized for the transaction of business. Of the fifteen Electors, six Breckinridge men were declared elected, and had received the Governor's certificate to that effect; but upon the organization of the College a note was read, signed by five of them, declining to act, for the reason that although "by technical law they might be elected, they were satisfied they were not elected in fact;" the sixth was sick, and could not attend, and sent a note to that effect. Their places were filled by open nomination, after which the Electors cast their ballots for President and Vice-President, each one declaring the name of the person voted for as he deposited his ballot. The ballots being counted, the Chairman announced that the whole fifteen votes had been cast for BELL and EVERETT, and concluded his report by saying: "Would to God, for the sake of our beloved country—for its future peace and prosperity—that the vote would be effective." After appointing a messenger to convey to the President of the United States Senate the vote of Virginia, the College adjourned until this morning.

At night, the Electors attended a complimentary dinner tendered them by the Bell and Everett Club of this city, which was a very interesting and important occasion, as the sentiments and speeches foreshadowed the policy of the now dominant party of the State, and I am happy to say that entire harmony prevailed, and that all the speeches were characterized by the loftiest sentiments of *patriotism and loyalty to the Union.* JOHN M. BOTTS was among the invited guests, and made a patriotic speech. The speeches continued until after 3 o'clock this morning.

To-day the Electoral College was again in session, and finished the business for which they were called together: after which they entered into a discussion upon the present state of the country, based upon a resolution to call a State Convention. All agreed that Virginia should take some action, but when I left the Senate Chamber they had not determined what it should be. The discussion was calm, deliberate and conservative, evincing an unwavering determination to be true to the Union, without yielding any Constitutional or State Rights.

The idea of a Southern Convention was generally repudiated, for in such a body passion and prejudice would rule the hour, and decide questions which had better be discussed and disposed of by a Convention of all the States, or of the Border States, which would be ruled by cooler heads, and hearts not less patriotic.

Judging by the spirit and temper of the Virginia electors, who come from every part of the State, and are all of them intelligent, patriotic, and representative men, the Old Dominion will stand firm and true to the Union, and while she will yield no right, she will give no countenance to treason or rebellion. V. V.

FROM KENTUCKY.

"THE BRECKINRIDGE DEVICE OF A GENERAL SOUTHERN CONVENTION" CONDEMNED.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1860.

The idea of a general Southern Convention appears so far quite unacceptable to some of our Union organs and leaders. Mr. PRENTICE and his associates denounce the notion of submitting a Southern *ultimatum* to the North by the united South in Convention, the plan of a united South on the basis of any formal measure of defence, as a Breckinridge device, the naked reproduction of a party basis, as an utter impossibility, the dream of an enthusiast, or the snare of a traitor; as after all promising no additional security to the South, no remedy but a frail bargain, subsisting at the mercy of the Union's deadly enemies, of YANCEY and his fellow-conspirators; as an arrangement pernicious in tendency and false in principle, essentially wrong and practically destructive of the peace and permanency of this Union. They say the attempt to bring the arrangement about would, by conspicuously dividing the Southern people, fix the South in a false position towards the North.

Their plan is a "Convention of the Central States of the Union, on the basis of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court in its formal decisions, to be held in Louisville on the 22d of February next." By the "Central States" they mean all the border Slave States, including Tennessee, and the frontier States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Their avowed idea is that these upper slaveholding States, (including as I might North Carolina and Arkansas,) though closely linked with the real interests of the lower planting States, have a peculiar interest of their own, and a most especial concern in this Union's preservation. The "Central States," slaveholding, as non-slaveholding, are not strictly and properly members of either section. To them all, disunion would be nothing less than civic death. Come what may elsewhere, the appeal is to the masses of all these "Central States" to convene and combine, and adhere together.

Our Douglas leaders, too, seem as yet disinclined to a universal Southern Convention, at least on any mere partisan, narrow and sectional basis, as a futile and unwise *projet*; but they favor and propose a Democratic State Union Convention, to assemble in this city on the 8th of next January, "for the maintenance of the Federal Union, on the basis of non intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories, and the faithful enforcement of existing laws for the protection and surrender of slave property, without let or hindrance, by the laws or authorities of non-slaveholding States."

While this Douglas call is not wholly approved by some Bell men, because in one clause smacking of Douglasism, our chief Douglas organ, like its Bell neighbor, continues to utter the sentiment of every national Kentuckian, irrespective of party, that the conduct of South Carolina is simply a desertion of the common cause of the people of the South—an inglorious flight from the contest—a childish running away in a pet—an exaggeration of dangers, and a precipitate plunging into a measure which will prove no remedy for the evils complained of, but a decided aggravation of them all. PONTIAC.

GREAT ANTI-DISUNION DEMONSTRATION AT VICKSBURG.

A mass meeting to consider the issues of the day, was held at Vicksburg, Miss., on the afternoon and evening of the 29th ult. The *Whig* says: "It was a magnificent and triumphant success. Notwithstanding the slanders which had been circulated about it—that it was a 'submission,' a 'Union-at-any-price' gathering, &c., the people came to it, and it was the largest demonstration known in the State since the memorable canvass of '51."

Gen. PATRICK HENRY, of Rankin County, was chosen President by acclamation. Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, made a very able address, from which, as reported in the *Whig*, we make the following extracts:

"I believe LINCOLN was elected conformably to the spirit of the Constitution. His mere election is not sufficient for us to act rashly or hastily.

LINCOLN was elected in conformity to the Constitution, his strength confined, I admit, to the North. There is a Senate, a House of Representatives and a Supreme Court opposed to him. We have every part of the Government except the Executive chair. He can do nothing.

There is no such thing as one section conquering the other. It is far better for us, as patriots loving our common country, and particularly our own section—far better for us to pursue a different course. Shall we make issue with our friends at the North who have battled so manfully for our rights? Is it not desirable that we should act so that there will be a unity of feeling—united as a band of brothers—that we might produce the desired effect? It is just to the border States to say we will go out and drag you after us? [Shouts of "No, no."] Do you think Kentucky is cowardly? [Loud shouts of "No," resounded throughout the hall.] Don't drag her out against her will. [Voice in audience—"That's right. Stand up for Kentucky, old hoss; I'll bet on you."] She will maintain her rights! [Voice—I'm from Hinds County, and indorse your sentiments.] (Here the house was called to order, and the speaker went on.) Do you think it just for Mississippi to say to Kentucky, we will go out and give you no voice? Ought she not to be consulted? Does she not lose one hundred negroes where Mississippi loses one?

We have a right to demand such concessions of the North as will restore us peace and happiness. Kentucky is willing to work with you, but cautiously. I say be cautious; for when Mississippi, South Carolina and Georgia go out, Kentucky will then be forced by you to become a free State. It would be a severe blow against Slavery. It would bring Slavery down, and Mississippi herself would soon become a border State. Do you want to go out without consultation with Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and Tennessee? I think they ought to be listened to as well as South Carolina or Georgia. If we were to amend the Constitution and have electors chosen in each district, instead of by States, no Republican would ever again be elected to fill the chair which Washington once occupied! If a line were to run on a parallel or 36:30, establishing Slavery south and Freedom north, it would take the agitation of Slavery out of Congress forever. [Applause.]

The Governor then proceeded to describe at length the utter inability of the Cotton States to support the large standing army, which in the event of secession they would require. His speech produced a marked effect upon the audience, who repeatedly urged him to proceed. He was followed by Judge SHACKEY, after whose address the meeting was adjourned until evening. On reassembling, Col. HENRY, of Tennessee, COL. RICHARD COOPER, of Rankin County, and others, spoke, all avowing their convictions that separate secession would be injurious to the South. A long series of resolutions were adopted, characterizing the election of LINCOLN as a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, but describing secession on that account as a deliberate abandonment of the rights and interests of the South; expressing a determination to contend for every right and guarantee that the Constitution gives, and to submit to nothing less; avowing the intention to use every lawful means to prevent sectional legislation, by cutting off all supplies, and thus checking the wheels of Government for two years from next March, at least, as a two years' suspension of the active forces of Government would not be so great an evil as the utter extinguishment of the Constitution; approving the calling of a Southern Convention; opposing the separate secession of Mississippi, and recommending to the people of Mississippi to elect anti-disunion delegates to the State Convention.

COMMERCIAL QUESTIONS AND DIFFICULTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The question is made in our commercial circles, how shall a South Carolina ship carry on commerce with foreign nations, after the State has seceded from the Union.

We take it for granted that the General Government, after the secession of South Carolina from the Union, will not attempt, by military force, to stop vessels going out, or coming into, our harbor. *If such an attempt is made, it will be war;* and, of course, the question—who are the masters of South Carolina? must be settled before any consideration of our commercial operations can be properly entertained.

Suppose our harbors to be unobstructed, what is the condition of our commercial relations with other Powers? We will not hesitate to receive the ships of all other nations in our ports, free of duties, if such shall be the will of our Legislature, or with such duties as the State shall require. On the other hand, all vessels of other nations will be free to depart from our ports laden with our agricultural productions. The only difficulty is as to the shipping owned by South Carolinians. It is not large enough to effect the commerce of Charleston seriously, still it is entitled to consideration and protection. Nor will the difficulties, if any, be long—only until a Southern Confederacy is formed.

As there will be no Collector of the United States, with the abolition of the United States Custom-houses, and the State will appoint its own Collector, why will not the *manifest* by the captain of a vessel, made before our Collector, and the *clearance* he shall receive, suffice in foreign ports?

If the Government of the United States intends to resist the independence of South Carolina, it is bound immediately to take measures to reduce her to subjection, and to inform foreign nations of its intentions. If the Government of the United States makes no efforts to reduce the State to submission, and communicates to foreign nations no intention to do so, foreign nations are not bound to submit to their commerce being interrupted, or broken up, by mere abstract pretensions. The fact that our waters and harbors are left to our exclusive use and control, is quite sufficient to justify them in respecting the clearances and sea passes we may give our vessels. Manifests of the cargo are to prevent smuggling. Clearances are for two purposes: First, to protect the ship on the high seas, by showing that it belongs to a certain nation; and, second, to prove that it is engaged in a legitimate trade. Nearly all nations prohibit foreign nations from engaging in their coasting-trade. They do not allow the vessels of another nation to take cargoes from one of their ports to another. This is the privilege of the citizens alone belonging to the country. Clearances are necessary to carry out this policy, by showing the port from which a vessel sails. Now, will not a manifest and clearance from the Port Collector of South Carolina answer both of these purposes? When our vessels arrive at Havre or Liverpool, their papers will show that they have relied for protection on the high seas on the flag of the State and the manifest of the Collector of the port of Charleston; and to prove the legitimacy of their trade, they establish clearances from the Collector of the port of Charleston—at that time unmolested in its trade under the control of the authorities of the State. Why, under such circumstances, should not their vessels be allowed to discharge their cotton or rice in Liverpool or Havre? We believe that they will be allowed to land their cargoes, and receive cargoes on their return.

But suppose foreign nations, by the hostile influence of the United States Ministers, should prevent our vessels from landing their cargoes, there is a very easy and efficient resort in the Consuls of foreign nations in this port. We have no authority to speak for any of them, and have consulted with none of them; but we know that it is not unusual for a Consul of a nation, when thoroughly satisfied of the legitimacy of the trade in which a vessel is engaged with the people he represents, *to facilitate the trade by granting to her sea papers.* This will obviate all difficulty. And we do not believe that the Consul of any nation, at a port entirely free of any excited influence or control by any other people, will permit a legitimate trade with the nation he represents, to be arrested or broken up, by any vague unvindicated paper pretensions.

It would, however, be a wise precaution for the State to send, immediately after our secession, *Consular Agents to all the leading ports of Europe.* The period will be short, we trust, between our secession and the organization of a Southern Confederacy, which will most probably be the protection of our trade with other nations. It is gratifying, however, to know, that during this short period our trade will not be affected or interrupted, even in our own bottoms.

SECESSION OF TEXAS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can the reports that are in circulation about Texas be true? Can she in reality be so ungrateful as to even think of seceding? Her secession would be the blackest blot of ingratitude on the page of history.

Her independence and annexation alone cost the United States about 50,000 men and $60,000,000, and, in addition, the United States afterwards paid off her debt, amounting to some 8,000,000 or more of dollars.

It is a singular fact that in a speech made in 1845, we then expressed our apprehensions of her in the following words: "May we not be nourishing a viper, which will at some future day turn upon and sting us for our generosity to it? May we not, at some future time, I say, rue the day when first we joined her to our Confederacy?"

We must sincerely hope that our former apprehensions are not now to become realized prophecies, but if they do we can only say, thank God we are no Texan. Yours, respectfully, AMERICUS.

Returned Passengers.

The steamship *Huntsville*, Capt. POST, arrived yesterday morning from Savannah, and brought to this City eighty-six steerage passengers, who were sent back by the authorities.

The Kansas Famine.

CALL FOR A PUBLIC MEETING TO AID THE STARVING.

The undersigned, in view of the now unquestioned fact that thousands of the people of Kansas are suffering from *Famine*, deem it but humane and Christian that some immediate steps be taken to afford relief to the famishing settlers of that unfortunate Territory. From testimony of the most trustworthy character, it appears that not less than 30,000 of the inhabitants of Kansas are suffering for necessary food and clothing, many of whom must inevitably perish during the coming Winter unless they shall receive assistance from abroad.

In view of these facts, the undersigned unite in a call for a public meeting, to be held on the 12th day of December, to consider what action shall be taken in the premises.

Wm. C. Bryant,	C. A. Dana,	C. H. Marshall,
Luther Bradish,	Wm. Curtis Noyes,	L. B. Wyman,
Wilson G. Hunt,	H. J. Raymond,	(Rev.) T. F. White,
Hiram Ketchum,	Horace Greeley,	Francis Hall,
Daniel Drew,	Seth B. Hunt,	George S. Robbins,
Henry C. Bowen,	Edgar Ketchum,	J. Watson Webb,
Peter Cooper,	Jas. R. Spaulding,	Aug. F. Dow,
John F. Williams,	Wm. M. Evarts,	Young, Schultz & Co.,
Robert T. Haws,	Horace B. Claflin,	
Charles W. Elliott,	David Dudley Field,	(Rev.) E. H. Chapin,
W. C. Church,	Cyrus W. Field,	R. H. McCurdy.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

Zoological Garden of the Bois de Boulogne—Rothschild in a New Speculation—An Auto de Fe of Bank Notes—The New Grand Opera, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1860.

M. DE ROTHSCHILD, being in need of money, lately established an animal show in the Bois de Bologne. But there is no need of making a run on the Rothschild Bank on that account; there are, no doubt, a few more little millions left in the coffers of the Rue Laffitte. His Millionaire Highness, while buying up and selling out Governments, never turns his back on a chance for a "little more;" and to this watchfulness we owe the very charming new establishment of the Bois de Bologne. Some one suggested the project, the Baron saw its golden side at once, and to secure its incorporation without difficulty, put it before the authorities and the public in the shape of a joint stock company, of which, however, he took good care to retain the most of the shares. There was a want of just such a show, there always is, when the project is fathered by a man of the influence of M. DE ROTHSCHILD, and the authorization was granted without hesitation. The new speculation is incorporated under the name of the Society of Acclimation, and although its declared object is utility in the acclimation of animals and plants foreign to France and useful to man, the project has been executed with an eye to pleasure as well, and especially to the realization of wholesome dividends.

The speculation is a success; the Zoological Garden of the Bois de Bologne has penetrated the hearts and the affections of the fashionable world, and the crowds that daily congregate at one franc a head in its picturesque walks and among its cackling hens and quacking ducks, is prodigious. That other resort of the Bois, the Pré Catalan, is deserted. Its owner, M. BER, an active, intelligent, and worthy man, is now in the prison of Clichy for debt, while his thousands of lovely flowers are drooping their heads at the heartlessness of the fickle and capricious world of fashion. Ungrateful Parisians! if ingratitude had not been in existence, you surely would have invented it!

The Zoological Garden contains about thirty acres of ground, tastefully laid out in winding paths, with rivers, islands and mountains in miniature, which not only give a picturesque effect to the Garden, but afford a natural residence to the different animals. The number of animals and birds already collected is more than a thousand, and new additions, thanks to the large receipts of the Society, are coming in every day. The collection already embraces nearly or quite the entire series of foreign animals and birds, classed under the three heads; Auxiliary to man, (beasts of burden;) Alimentary, and Ornamental. Of the latter class many are also alimentary, and those purely ornamental comprise only a limited number of birds and animals of extraordinary beauty. In this collection are found two lophophores, which have just arrived from the Himalaya mountains, and which are called, from their great beauty of plumage, the golden bird. The attention of the scientific men attached to the Garden, at the head of whom is M. ALBERT GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE, is particularly directed to the silk-worm and the alpaca. Of the first there is a large collection, embracing four species, indicated by the four species of tree which surround their habitation—the mulberry, the palma christi, the *ailante*, and the oak; while of the second there is a magnificent flock of fifty animals, embracing the most valuable species. Special attention is being paid to the China silk-worm, which feeds on the *ailante*, and is infinitely more productive than the species grown in Europe.

But will this attempt of the Society of Acclimation be crowned with success? A grave journal, which speaks of this collection of animals as "our inferior brothers," says that at least the marmot will be acclimatized; but the writer forgets, perhaps, that the animal is a native of Savoy, and that before annexing the animal they annexed the country. We have just room for doubt that the success will extend beyond, perhaps, half a dozen animals, which embrace, however, fortunately, two of the most important of the whole collection, the alpaca and the China silk-worm.

But there could be nothing more melancholy than the aspect of these animals in their new residence in the Bois de Bologne. Among those brought from distant latitudes there is not one who does not droop with home-sickness, who does not seem to protest with his languid and restless expression against the chilly and foggy atmosphere into which he has been forced for philanthropic purposes. Do what they may in the way of adaptation, not one individual of the extensive collection looks either at home or contented in his new residence. The goats on the artificial mountains of rocks, the ducks in their artificial lakes, and the ostriches in their handsome inclosures of grass and tree, gaze at you with an artificial and distracted gaze, which speaks louder than words their feeling of desolation and dreariness.

One has so many mortifications in this world for not being as rich as M. DE ROTHSCHILD, that the Bank of France had no need of adding another to the list by such a heart-rending scene as that just chronicled in all the city papers. The other day the Bank piled up in one of its courts and set fire to a small mountain of bills amounting to *ninety millions of francs!* They were bills too much used to put in circulation a second time. The *auto da fé* lasted more than an hour, and several firemen were called in to superintend the operation. We do not know what were the impressions of these firemen, condemned to such a punishment—put in their place, we should have shed tears enough to put out the fire.

The great yawning, ugly hole the authorities are making in the Boulevard for the Grand Opera is about finished. The Rue Basse du Rempart is nearly suppressed, and that part of it not required for the new constructions will be also covered, so that when the improvements are entirely finished this singularly placed street will no longer exist but in history. On it stood the rampart of the town built by LOUIS XIV., and from this circumstance it derived its name. The new opera house to be built here is going to have for motto, "See the Opera and die." That is to say, it is to surpass everything of the kind in existence. Among other innovations there will be an abuse of the electric telegraph. All the grand hotels of the city are to be in electric communication with the ticket office of the Opera. "Noble stranger, will you have a box at the Opera for this evening?" "Yes, yah, si." Tic, tic, tic—"Here you are, Sir." With the telegraph the prompter will warn the actor in his dessing room that it is time to come on, the actor in turn may put himself in communication with the chief of the *claque*, so as to intimate at what points he wishes to be applauded. The audience, without any figure of speech, will be thus electrified. The well-known modesty of actors will be a sure guarantee that this invention will not be abused. A literary journal says that between the principal boxes there will also be a telegraphic communication, and it thereupon embroiders the following supposed conversation between opposite boxes:

"Cora, the bell rings."

"Monsieur, who are you?"

"A noble American."

Hum! New nobility. "Your position in the world?"

"I love you."

"I did not ask you that, you do not understand. Your position in the world?"

"I am rather cramped for the moment. I have only room for one leg in this box."

Sapristi! What a dull American. "How many dollars of income have you?"

"$32,000, and I adore you, on the honor of a Mormon."

Ah, he's a Mormon. "Mormon, you interest me."

"Oh, happiness—is it true?"

"Yes, yes. What's your age?"

"Sixty-one next anniversasy of the deliverance of America."

"Mormon of my heart you are very young."

The noble American attempts some poetry about the young love of old hearts, which Cora interrupts with the word,

"Conclude."

"Your carriage awaits you at the door."

"*My! my!* you say *my?*"

"Yes, *your*—to conduct you to *your* hotel."

"Situated where?"

"Champ Elysèes, right hand side."

"Boum!" What luck!

"Respond more clearly, Cora."

"The wire ought to transmit you my blushes!"

"Am I to consider your blushes as an affirmative?"

"Parbleu!"

"You're an angel, Cora!"

On this same monstrous hole in the Boulevard, and on the side of the Opera next the Madeleine, the brothers Pereire, who built and own the Hotel du Louvre, are going to build another monster hotel, larger than the Hotel du Louvre, to be called the Hotel du Grand Opera. The Hotel du Louvre has fallen into such disrepute with the Americans, that if some American will take the new hotel and conduct it on a system agreeable to his countrymen, he may make a ready fortune. The location is the best in Paris.

The Grand Opera gives to-night the first representation of a new grand ballet, of which the music is by OFFENBACH, (the author of *Orphèe aux Enfers*, director of the Bouffes Parisiens,) the dance by Mme. TAGLIONI. (the famous,) and the pantomime by M. DE SAINT-GEORGE. The Emperor and the Court will be present. On Monday next another new piece, of which M. OFFENBACH is the author, will be produced at the Opera Comique. It is entitled *Le Roi Barckouk*. *Orphèe aux Enfers* still continues its extraordinary success at the Bouffes, where it is now at its 305th representation.

M. FELICIEN DAVID, the well-known musical composer, has just been allowed an annual pension from the Emperor's private purse of $480.

It will do for certain other journals we might name in New-York to clutch at political *canards* with great avidity, in order to give a little spice to their columns, but that the TIMES should permit such a *volatile* in its columns is quite unnecessary. Thus you have permitted a correspondent to fill two columns of your paper with disunion alarms, based upon a report that a secret agent had sounded LOUIS NAPOLEON on the subject of secession, and that His Majesty was not only with the South, but that he had agreed to furnish men and money in the contingency of a civil war. Now we know that a good many round, substantial lies must be overlooked in election times, but when to these two qualities you add those of absurd and improbable, you have the exact *status* of this one. There not only has been no agent here, but any agent with such a mission could never enter the palace door. LOUIS NAPOLEON not only has no sympathy with American Slavery, but more than that, he is not the man to meddle with the private and internal affairs of a Foreign State. The probability is that he thinks but little about the question one way or the other.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Nashville, Tenn., the able President of the Pacific Railroad, that is to say, the road commencing at Shreeveport on the line between Louisiana and Texas, and running West 800 miles, is now here obtaining money for the road. He has been very successful.

A son of Mr. SPENCER, American Consul at Paris, has been serving during the last part of the campaign, under GARIBALDI, as a Captain, although not yet of age. He hopes to retain his rank in the Piedmontese reorganization.

The French, like the English journals, are all rejoicing at the election of Mr. LINCOLN.

MALAKOFF.

LONDON GOSSIP.

French Exponents of the British Drama—The Empress Eugenie and the Napoleon Hoax—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860.

It is a curious thing that two of the principal representatives of the "British" drama, or melodrama, in London at this moment, should be a French actor and actress—one at the Lyceum and the other at the Princess—Madame CELESTE and M. FECHTER. Neither of them, of course, speak English at all perfectly. "Madame's" jargon, however, does perfectly well for the style of characters which she assumes, which are generally written expressly for her, when not "adapted" from the French. Madame CELESTE is now of a very "pronounced age." She first came out as a dancer, and attained some celebrity as such, many years ago. *Nearly* twenty years since I saw her dance, and was, I remember, much offended by the fact that her clothing, seen during the twirls of the mazy *pirouette*, appeared to be of somewhat dingy hue. CELESTE is a thorough Frenchwoman in her toilette. She looks as if she were on a short allowance of water, a pint and a half for tea, soup and washing; but she knows how to put on her things, and the youthful parts which she still manages to perform are something wonderful to those unacquainted with the mysteries of the stage. Still, CELESTE is an excellent creature, much beloved of those under her management, charitable, generous, and full of the sort of sentiment which she so well renders on the stage. Poor ballet-girls, with short coughs, seamstresses out-at-elbows, poverty-stricken playwrights, and supernumeraries, adore her. Long may she live to point the unerring rifle of melodramatic revenge, long may she be a long-lost Adelphi bride, or find a still longer lost three-act child amid the tears and plaudits of a weeping audience. The romance of her life is at least as remarkable as some of her plots. Her confidence and generosity in real life have, it is said, been deeply and cruelly abused. She is still an immense favorite with the admirers of her particular style of acting. Though not exactly an evergreen, there is grace about the withered flowers of the old Frenchwoman which few English actresses of the present day can rival or excel.

M. FECHTER, a kind of Anglo-German French actor, is deservedly much admired in his performance of VICTOR HUGO'S "adapted play of Ruy Blas." The Spanish "Jeames" of the chivalrous days of old Castile, with a soul above plush, who aspires only to the affections of a Queen, is remarkably well represented by the gentleman, with a slight foreign accent, a tremulous and plaintive voice, and altogether a manner that no British father would like in the music-master chosen by his better-half for Rosa Matilda or Mary Jane.

There is, however, no doubt that M. FECHTER is highly appreciated in Mr. FALCONER'S drama of "Ruy Blas," which the play-bill informs us, in small letters and in the least conspicuous manner, is adapted from a play of one VICTOR HUGO. Who is he? "Ah!" said a lady near me, "there is nothing like a foreigner for making love. They have so much more expression." All this time M. FECHTER was grimacing, sighing like a furnace, rolling his eyes and pressing his fat little hands on the left side of his thorax in the most excruciating manner. Said, the lady, with a responsive exhalation from her bosom, a sort of Autumnal gust of a sigh, "Englishmen don't understand making love like that." "Ah! my Queen, I lof you. I would die for you," exclaimed the French actor, on both his knees, at that moment, looking to me—I must own—supremely funny; but M. FECHTER'S rapidity and distinctness of utterance, his pathetic voice and passionate gestures win great applause, and the reduced and diluted play of the great exile (by Mr. FALCONER) is the thing which now draws better than anything in London.

There is one part of the dialogue which tells very well just at present. It is where the Queen of Spain is constantly reminded by her stately Court Duenna of the necessity of preserving strict etiquette. A Queen of Spain must not give alms with her own hands; must not unlock her own jewel-box; read her own letters, even when they come from the King; must not look out of the window at will. Some of the conversation on this sounded like an allusion to the trip of the Empress EUGENIE. All the flunkeyism of the United Kingdom has been on the tip-toe of expectation since the arrival of the Empress amongst us in so unexpected and unceremonious a manner. Sentimental young shopmen dream of measuring yards of ribbon to an Empress at unawares, and of asking an Imperial customer, "Is there anything else can tempt you with this morning?" in their most insinuating tones. "I have some beautiful cambric handkerchiefs; cost us double the money; 'pon honor, half the usual cost; anything in muslin collars? what is the next article?" Fancy the privilege of breathing sentences like these across the counter in the ears of an Empress. I am sure it would be an excellent dodge, just now, for a female sharper to order any amount of goods to be sent to Claridge's Hotel, in a mysterious manner, veiled and with an accomplice, to whisper, "Your Majesty," as if accidentally, in her ear.

Snobbism beguiled itself with the notion, the other day, that the Emperor also had visited us incognito. He was about to hail a Hansom at London Bridge, and follow the Empress. He was after her, to bring her back. So there was a pretty commotion among the railway officials, and a gentlemen muffled up was nearly mobbed by an anxious crowd. I know a circus man, named VAN HARE, so exceedingly like the Emperor, that if in France, he ought to have a pension to cut of his moustache and keep in doors. If that man were only to come from Folkestone wrapped up in a cloak, and one whisper were set afloat, he might perpetrate, without a single overt act which could draw down the slightest punishment or reprehension on his head, such a delicious hoax as would summon, were such things possible, the ghost of poor THEODORE HOOK from grave to gay again. The more VAN HARE should keep denying his imperial identity, the more would the excited bystanders keep on never minding what he said, and struggling to obtain a nearer peep of the imperial nose.

As for *la belle* EUGENIE, I pity her, if she came over to England and Scotland to obtain a little repose. All York was astir to plague her with unpleasant welcome. Horrid Mayors have read to her their detestable addresses. "Auld Reekie" was in an over-boiled haggis of ferment and agitation. At one or two places near Edinburgh she managed to avoid the Scotch "bodies" with a leettle very pardonable "not-at-home" style of a fib told by one of her attendants. After all, the best place for her will be the Sutherland estates. There she will find retirement and solitude, if she can keep ahead of the wild hunt of baffled tourists and reporters.

Mme. TUSSAUD'S "Chamber of Horrors" now boasts the addition of MULLINS, BOMBALINO and King JOHN. The first two are said to be very like. Mr. J. LYSTER O'BEIRNE and Dr. GRAY, of the *Freeman's Journal*, Dublin, have just had an interview with the Emperor NAPOLEON III. about a subsidy for French mails to be sent *via* Galway and St. Johns. In the meantime, the inquiry as to the cause of the loss of the *Connaught* continues at Greenwich, as does also the case of Miss SHEDDON, the modern Portia, of whom I told you in my last. It is said that Atlantic Royal Steamship Shares have gone up to-day, owing to the reported flirtation of the Emperor with Messrs. GRAY and O'BEIRNE. Mr. LEVER, M. P., on the other hand, is devoting himself to be the financial Curtius of Austria, and is leaping into a gulf equal to any bog which Ireland can boast.

FROM JAPAN.

The State of Trade—Illiberal Course of the Japanese—The Embassy to the United States, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1860.

By the mail that came in last evening, we are in reception of a file of your semi-weeklies, giving the first account that has reached us of the arrival of the Japanese Embassy in the Atlantic States. No one can possibly be more interested than ourselves in the good results to both countries that has been hoped would follow the late interchange of messages of peace and good will between them.

We have our doubts, however, whether they will be very immediate or apparent. The illiberal course that has been pursued by the Japanese from the very first, in their commercial relations with foreign countries, has undergone no change whatever since their Embassy left here, with the treaty carefully boxed to carry to Washington for ratification. The export trade of the country, it may be said, is almost entirely under the control of the Government, and so successful has it been in checking its normal and legitimate growth, by interferences and restrictions in direct violation of its treaty obligations, that our merchants have been doing less and less, till now a great majority are doing nothing at all, and business is in a worse and more unsatisfactory state, if possible, than when I last wrote you. If, then, our commercial interests with Japan are to sustain no improvement as a result of the late Embassy's visit to the United States, (which is the prospect at present,) and this country is to be the only gainer from the pleasure trip, which our Government has given seventy-five of its officials, at an expense of a million or so of dollars, we do not see any great reason why we should glory so much in America's being the first foreign Power which the Japanese have honored by sending a mission to since they dispatched the one to the Pope over two hundred years ago. We are glad, nevertheless, that our Government at Washington gave it so cordial a welcome, as the benefit which those composing it may derive from having their eyes opened to the advantages of civilization, may not be without its value. Had the demonstration stopped here, we are convinced that they would have come home with a much better opinion of the good sense and dignity of the American people than they now will. Neither they, nor their Government, will be able to appreciate or understand the great time made over them after the ceremonies at Washington were closed. Our railroad corporations, too, who gave them free passes over their roads, and our merchant princes and rich bankers running over with aristocracy, who contributed so largely to their entertainment in the different cities to which they were invited, will wish they had been a little less enthusiastic over their Oriental guests if, when they come to know that the meanest official in the Embassy looked down upon them as infinitely below them in the social scale, and that they were very much out of place when riding on horseback or in carriages. But by the time that this reaches you the Japanese Embassy will be among the things that were, affording no longer subjects for gossip or illustrations for the newspapers. We presume, also, our people will not care after it is all over, what the orientals thought of them as long as their curiosity had been gratified, and an opportunity was had to let off the large surplus of excitable matter that had been accumulating ever since the Cable Celebration. We have little news of importance to communicate. The great topics of the day are the stagnation of trade, and the ditch 120 feet wide by 30 deep that the Japanese Government are digging around the foreign settlement of Yokahama—cutting off all communication with the main land, except by means of bridges, and converting the town into a second Desima.

A beautiful wooded bluff, just the other side of this ditch, that overlooks the bay, and a most charming place for residences, is much coveted by the merchants, who are now crowded together on a narrow beach, backed by a swamp. But since it is beyond the canal which is to shut them in, it will no doubt be a long time before the Japanese will consent to foreigners occupying it. The great thoroughfares leading to Fugi Yama, the most celebrated sacred mountain in Japan, as there are several of them, are thronged with men and women, making the pilgrimage to it. This year is the end of a cycle of 60, and the only one in which women are allowed to make this pilgrimage. Mr. ALCOK, the British Minister, starts to-day to pay this mountain a visit. There were some objections raised at first to his doing so by the Government, but he has overcome them, and will be the first foreigner that has ever paid a visit to the matchless mountain of Japan. Mr. HARRIS, whose death the American public has been lamenting of late, assured me by a note that I have just received from him, that he was quite well. He has just had a very satisfactory audience with the Emperor, which was followed by a dinner from the Prime Minister. The most perfect understanding *seems* now to exist between our representative and the Japanese Government. Appearances are deceptive, however, and as long as we see no change in the restrictive policy of the Japanese, in regard to trade before mentioned, we care little what may be the understanding or misunderstanding between our representative and the Government at Jeddo, or their representatives and our Government at Washington.

I-SHI-YA.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

Abstract of the Report from the Pension Office.

From this Report we find that 190 Army invalids have been added to the Pension rolls during the past year, and that 62 have had their pensions increased.

The number of Army invalids receiving pensions is 4,854. Amount paid them, $438,056 61.

The interesting fact is given that one Revolutionary Pensioner from Maine receives $20 per annum, and also that these venerable, heroic and poorly-paid patriots are fast falling before their last great enemy.

Of the 165 who were on the roll of 1859, 78 have died. There is but one remaining soldier who fought in the war of Independence.

There are 3,204 widows who annually draw pensions on account of the merits of their deceased husbands; 66 new ones have been added during the past year, and 510 have been removed since the last report. The amount paid to this class of pensioners is $268,712 39.

Under the acts granting pay and pensions to widows and children of officers and soldiers of the Army since the Revolution, there have been allowed 749 claims. Of this class there are now on the rolls 2,198, requiring $174,003 20 per annum. The disbursements of this kind during the year amounted to $256,793 43.

The whole number of army pensioners is	10,345
Amount paid them is	$866,965 20
The total amount paid for army pensions during the last fiscal year is	$965,486 24
Of the Navy list—	
There are 34 invalids, requiring	$2,157 00
There are 23 widows and orphans, requiring	$5,424 00
All of whom have been added this year to the roll—making the total number of invalids	415
Total number of widows, &c	524
Requiring per annum	$134,953 75
Total amount paid the past year	$1,103,562 03
Amount required for the present year	$1,018 95

The number of bounty land warrants issued during the year ending Sept. 30, 1860, was as follows:

	Acres.
Under the Mexican War Act of Feb. 11, 1847,	
71 Warrants for 160 acres each, making	11,360
14 Warrants for 40 acres each, making	560
Under the Act of Sept. 28, 1850;	
2 Warrants for 160 acres each, making	320
1 Warrant for	80
5 Warrants for 40 acres each, making	200
Under the Act of March 3, 1855, and amendatory acts:	
5,456 Warrants for 160 acres each, making	872,960
418 Warrants for 120 acres each, making	50,160
30 Warrants for 80 acres each, making	2,400
4 Warrants for 60 acres each, making	240
7 Warrants for 40 acres each, making	280
1 Warrant for revolutionary services, under a special Act of Congress, for	500
6,009 Warrants in all for the aggregate quantity	939,060

During the past year but four indictments were asked for against parties making fraudulent claims to this Department. The clerical force of the Bureau is to be reduced and the estimates for the current fiscal year have been prepared with that view.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.

FIFTEENTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Mr. Miller proceeded with his summing up for the complainant. He called attention to the time when Mr. Burch, Mrs. Thomas Burch and Miss Fannie Burch were at Burlington, and the evidence as to Stuart's visits to Mrs. Burch at that time. Stuart stayed an hour and a half alone with Mrs. Burch on that occasion. Another morning Stuart called and had a similar interview with Mrs. Burch, when the baby was brought down. Margaret O'Hara testifies that on another occasion she listened on the stairs, when the parlor door was partly open, and heard Mrs. Burch say: "I am tired; oh, don't, I am tired," or words to that effect. True, Margaret went away and did not listen; but the jury could judge perfectly well what transpired in that room. Miss Fannie Burch had testified that she saw Stuart at the Court-house, talking with Mrs. Burch a long time, and Mrs. Burch told her that at that time she gave Stuart a letter. It must be remembered that all these interviews took place after Mrs. Burch had been warned by Mrs. Farnam. After she had received the letter from Miss Spaulding. After she knew of the dangerous character of the intimacy. The occasion of the meeting of Stuart and Mrs. Burch, when the latter beckoned the former to come down from his office, and when, after eluding the vigilance of her niece, Mrs. Burch walked for a long time with Stuart on the avenue. Would a virtuous woman have ever been seen in the society of that man again, if she had had a regard for her husband? Did it not show that she was in this villain's power? The next occasion was the evening of the meeting of the Historical Society, when Stuart is said to have called, and failed to accomplish his purpose. It was attempted to disprove Mrs. Burch's confession by the testimony of Long, (Stuart's Clerk,) and Peck—(Long's friend,) that Stuart was playing cards with them all the evening, after they had made a call on the Misses Barry. But those witnesses left Stuart sufficient time, before the card playing commenced, to have gone to Mr. Burch's house and made a call. The *alibi* was not proven by any reliable testimony, except that of Stuart and Burrill. On another occasion Stuart called and had an interview with Mrs. Burch, when the young ladies were gone. She had excused herself for not going because her mother did not wish her to see so much company. Mrs. Burch told the girl to say to a visitor who had called, that she was not in. Again does Mrs. Burch bring in the hat and cloak of Mr. Stuart from the vestibule into the hall, to remove it from the observation of any one who might call. It was that same hat and cloak that had nearly discovered them before. Did his hat want warming? Could he not have placed it there himself? That was an apparent reason for it, not that it was a rainy evening as Stuart said, but that both these parties desired to conceal from their friends their intimacy. Stuart remained during the evening, and shortly before the return of the young ladies Mrs. Burch exerted herself to have the house appear as if she had retired early. Miss Fannie Burch on her return goes to wake her fifteen or twenty minutes after, and she seems to be asleep. But, finding that the servants knew that Stuart was there, Mrs. Burch does mention it to the young ladies. But Stuart would have them believe that there was nothing but the most perfect propriety between himself and Mrs. Burch.

The next interview was on New-Year's day, when Stuart went behind the orange tree, and Stuart says that perhaps, as an act of gallantry, he may have kissed her hand. The next occasion was when Stuart called when Mr. and Mrs. Neif were there, and although Stuart had a few moments previously had a previous interview with Mrs. Burch in the library, he and Mrs. Burch met at that time as if they had not met before on that evening. Then there was the occasion when Stuart attempted to kiss Miss Fanny Burch, and rudely kissed Miss Spaulding's arm. Mrs. Burch endeavored to keep these facts from Mr. Burch's knowledge. On one of these occasions Mrs. Burch sends for her neices to be in the room when Mr. Burch comes home, and Stuart makes the excuse that he wanted to talk with Mr. Burch about buying a house and to give him some tickets for Mrs. Bostwick's concert. Stuart stays half an hour after that, and might thus easily have deceived Mr. Burch as to the object of his visit. The occasion when Mrs. Burch told Fannie Burch about "Mr. Burch being the better match," "that a woman could never love in the same way but once, and that it was well for Mr. Burch that Mr. Van Rensselaer did not live in the town with her," showed the state of Mrs. Burch's mind at that time. The occasion of Mr. Farnam's dinner party was evidently one when Stuart and Mrs. Burch had an appointment to meet, which was defeated. How did Stuart know Mr. Burch was at the Mission School unless informed by Mrs. Burch? Could Stuart pretend that Mr. Burch knew of these circumstances when the evidence showed that every effort was made to conceal the knowledge from him? The testimony of Boyd showed that he and Mrs. Burch had gone to the very verge of adultery, and, indeed furnished conclusive evidence that they had committed it. He cited the opinion of Chief Justice Shaw in support of this point. Independent of any other evidence in the case, he claimed that this circumstantial evidence proved the guilt of Mrs. Burch—that the adultery had been committed in the manner alleged in the complaint. He would now consider independently the confessions that had been given in evidence—and the effect that should be allowed those confessions. They were of the most convincing character, provided they were made in sincerity. It was not one case in ten thousand that confession was made of an act of which the confessor was not guilty. The strongest motives existed for not confessing when the confession was not true. It would be urged that the verdict against the defendant would blast her reputation and the reputation of her children, but those same reasons operated upon Mrs. Burch to restrain her from making the confessions, and she could not have made them if she had not been guilty. The Courts would not admit confessions as a ground of divorce, aside from other proof; but where it was shown that there was no collusion between the parties, the confession alone was sufficient ground. This was to prevent the divorce from being procured at the will of the parties. [A number of authorities was cited on this point.]

It appeared that upon one Sabbath evening Mr. Burch was complaining of the attention the young ladies were receiving from these Boyds; he was saying that the Boyds were too much at his house, and that their visits were attracting too much attention—their constant attendance was exciting public attention; he had cautioned them from coming. Mrs. Burch said, "Why, father, they have stopped now," and she turned to the young ladies and asked them to join her in denying the fact that Boyd was constantly with them, but the young ladies refused to join her. The next Wednesday he learns from a friend that he had seen his wife in the street "with her usual escort." He asks his wife at dinner and she names every one she had met that day, but Boyd. Then he tells what he had heard from a lady friend, and for the first time he learns that his own wife had concealed the intimacy from him. The next day he has an interview with his wife just before dinner. Minnie comes out of the room and says, "they are both in tears—they are both crying." Now the jury could see whether Mr. Burch had been conspiring to ruin his wife—he was in tears at this first suspicion of his wife that he dearly loved. The next day she confesses further, "I have been foolish and silly, and confess all." The night is passed in tears by both—he reproving her and she protesting that she had confessed all. The next morning she tells Fannie that she had confessed all—the most passionate love for this man Boyd—that he had kissed her and put his arm around her waist, but that there was nothing in it. [Here Mr. Miller read the narration of Fannie Burch on this point, and the correspondence with Boyd and Mrs. Burch, resulting from letters directed by Mr. Burch.] Was it the mind of a conspirator that prompted Mr. Burch to rebuke his wife for telling Fannie Burch of the circumstances about Boyd? He was satisfied that his wife had not been guilty with Boyd, his mind was agonized by what had transpired. Why did Mrs. Burch hesitate to write the letter to Boyd? The letter accused Boyd of enticing her from the path of duty, although she knew that she was a willing victim, if she was a victim. But Mr. Burch's confidence in his wife was restored by her course in the Boyd matter; and that matter was never after alluded to by Mr. Burch—he had never after that Sunday supposed her to have been guilty of criminality with Boyd. This showed that Mr. Burch had been lenient enough—he took no act or measure to return his wife to her friends until he believed that she had been guilty.

But the intimacy with Stuart began to be developed. On Monday morning Mr. Burch received the last letter of Mr. Boyd to Mrs. Burch, "That I have in word, or action, or thought abused your confidence, is a most foul and damnable lie." "Let your own conscience decide as to how far the charge is true that I enticed you from the paths of duty." "Your confidence has been abused by some one, but not by me." That letter disclosed to the husband that there was a cause further back than this Boyd matter; Fannie had not previously told anything about Stuart, but he sought an interview with Fannie, and she told what she knew, and referred him to Mr. and Mrs. Farnam. Then for the first time Mr. Burch was apprised of the circumstances that carried conviction to his mind of the guilt of his wife. Then Mr. Burch sought an interview with his wife. He called her attention to these circumstances—it might be by professing more knowledge than he possessed. If Mrs. Burch had been guilty, would she not have supposed she had been betrayed, and would not her husband have seen evidences of her guilt in all that she said and did? It was so in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred that confessions were made—when the guilty party supposes that his secret has been destroyed. Mrs. Burch had confessed because she thought her husband knew of her guilt—and she thought she had been betrayed. [Cases were cited to sustain this point, and the testimony of Miss Fannie Burch, as to the occurrences at the time of obtaining the confession, was read.] Mrs. Burch had not only confessed to Mr. Burch, but to Fannie Burch, to the servant, to Mr. Farnam, when he called that morning; she made a full, candid and sincere confession, saying that the means that Stuart resorted to would have have brought down a stronger woman. That Monday morning Mrs. Burch made the written confession to her husband—and in the afternoon, having written the second confession when her husband was absent, she signed the second confession in the presence of witnesses. The evidence was that the second confession was voluntarily made. It would be urged that Mr. Burch did wrong to compel his wife to sign that first paper. But, it must be remembered that there was a doubt of the legitimacy of his child; he had to fear that he would have to trace in the eye of that innocent child the lineaments of the seducer of his wife. It was not strange that the strongest motive moved him. Was he searching for a lie? No—he asked her for the truth, and that was the reason why she afterwards wrote out that confession. There was no evidence that the confessions were not voluntarily made. That she was insane as to what she did at that time was clearly disproved by the testimony; not a circumstance indicated that her mind was deranged. Here were these different confessions, made to different persons at different times. What did she say afterwards? [Here Mr. Miller read the letters of Mrs. Burch to her husband, to Mrs. Farnam, the correspondence with Dr. Patterson, and the letter to Mrs. Thomas Burch and Mr. Valentine—placing great emphasis upon the portions believed to be an admission of her guilt, on the part of the writer.] These letters were the outpouring of her heart. Was she insane when she wrote them? When she was looking back to Chicago over the chasm that separated her from her home? Was she insane when she was asking for forgiveness? She was never more sane in her life. These confessions were the outpourings of a heart burdened with her own guilt. Mr. Corning told her, "Don't you write any more letters." Was she insane when they brought her to Suspension Bridge? When Mr. Corning told her what he had heard? Look at her handwriting—it was in a steady hand—stronger than confessions. The friends might be blamed for exposing these letters. But, if she had remained in the condition of penitence that she was when she wrote these letters, they would not have been shown. When this attack had been made on Mr. Burch's character it was their duty to put these letters into his hands to shield him.

He was perfectly willing that Mr. Burch's conduct should be scanned so as to discover what they could as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. Was Mr. Burch to be accused of a conspiracy to pull down his own house, to destroy his family upon which he had devoted the larger part of his fortune? The object of the letter to Mr. Pruyn was not to traduce his wife, but to inform the relative of his wife of the causes of his action. It pained Mr. Burch to see this unnecessary evidence spread out for the world to read. If Mr. Burch had not sent his wife home as he did, he would have been accused of not treating his wife as if he believed she was guilty.

Mr. Miller read a portion of Dr. Pattorson's reply to Mrs. Burch—showing that he thought her letter an admission of guilt. It was not until long after that, that Mrs. Burch wrote for a copy—stating that she learned that a wrong construction had been put upon her letter.

The evidence for the defence stood alone on the testimony of David Stuart, of Burrill—of Murfey, who had had no employment for two years—and of Col. Carpenter, a vagrant lawyer, who turned up in New-Orleans, Covington, and last from Arkansas—evidently not yet having found the permanent home that he deserves to have—a gambler by his own confession. And then came Burrill—evidently Stuart's schooled pupil, and finally Stuart himself—the chief of them—who, in spite of his theatrical manner, had contradicted himself on the stand in relation to the letter delivered to him at the Court-house. Then take the impeachment of Stuart by Joy, who swears that Stuart told him that he had the original letter of Mrs. Burch. The whole thing showed that the letter was a forgery. What was the case that required such a forgery to sustain it? So when Stuart came to change his statement, he changed with as much positiveness as he had asserted at first. Was not Stuart's whole manner studied, and his action the result of his preconcerted method of appearing before the jury?

Mr. Miller closed with an appeal for justice to Mr. Burch—his speech having occupied eight hours.

The Court adjourned for recess.

O. JR.

THE HALL ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Schooner Rescue and the Expedition Boat Lost—Terrific Gale—Cumberland and Frobisher's Straits Imaginary—Coal and Iron Discovered, &c.

Capt. HALL, the Commander of the Arctic Expedition which bears his name, has written the following letter to HENRY GRINNELL, Esq. It is without date, but the circumstance which it narrates will indicate the time at which it was written with sufficient certainty:

ON BOARD BARK "GEORGE HENRY," KNEW-GUM-MI-OOKE HARBOR, Lat. 62° 51' 30" North, Lon. 65° 04' 45" West.

DEAR SIR—I will begin with the latest news. We have just been visited by one of the most terrific gales that has swept over these coasts for years. Capt. BUDDINGTON says that he has not experienced its equal in the ten years of navigating these northern waters. Something of an idea may be formed from this fact: This is the seventh voyage to the Arctic regions of the schooner *Rescue*—of the memorable "United States Grinnell Expedition," 1850–'51, in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN—this gale of which I write has proved her utter destruction.

The wind commenced blowing a gale on the eve of the 26th, increasing finally to a perfect hurricane, abating not until the evening of the 28th, making full 48 hours that we were all under the expectation of the complete shipwreck of every vessel in the harbor. The brig *Georgiana* parted one of her anchors, and shot like an arrow, though dragging another anchor, across the harbor, till brought up to a reef of rocks at the end of a small island. Against this same island was the *Rescue*, already pounding, she having dragged her anchor along with her. The crew of the *Georgiana* escaped from their craft by means of a spar running from her larboard side out on the rocks.

At 9 o'clock, morning of 27th, a slight decrease of wind allowed us to drop a boat astern, by means of a whale line. In this boat were two daring souls, cheerfully guiding it to the island, for the object of bringing the men upon it aboard the *George Henry*. A landing could not be effected, but finally the boat drifted under the bowsprit of the wrecked *Rescue*, from which all the white men of the island were ultimately and in truth rescued! There were some ten natives (Esquimaux) who had been landed there from the *Georgiana*—they having visited her just before the commencement of the gale.

I regret to add that my expedition boat is also a total wreck, it having been dashed upon the same reef as the *Rescue*. Though this is a terrible blow to my voyage, yet I have already completed arrangements by which I prosecute it next season, on the opening of navigation. My company, so far as organized, consists of Mr. STERRY and Mr. SMITH, of New-London, and KUR-JUR-SE, an intelligent Esquimaux geographer, and traveling with his nu-il-an-a (wife) TU-NUK-DE-LIEN. To this I only wish to add one more Esquimaux.

Rest assured, my dear Mr. G., that, God willing, I will accomplish something before I return that shall be for the benefit of mankind.

I wrote you on the point of leaving Holsteinborg—head winds, fogs and calms, made it very late before reaching this harbor, our Winter quarters. It was Aug. 17 when we arrived here—just one month too late to start on my voyage. Yet, as I predicted, navigation has not been so free from ice for years as this season. Could I have organized a proper company, I should have pushed on, late as it was. But the Esquimaux understand well their climate—its seasons—their seas! Nothing could induce them to undertake such a journey, so late in the season, though perfectly willing to go with me on the opening of the waters next year. Of course my judgment gave way to these men of experience here North.

My observations are as frequent as the weather will permit. If my health is continued, I am in hopes to send home to you a chart of the coasts from the west side of Northumberland Inlet (latitude of say, Cape Mercy,) down to the north coast of Meta Incognita, of Frobisher.

I have now announced to you that my discoveries have already been such that I am satisfied Frobisher Strait is a myth. Nearly all atlases, charts, globes, &c., represent Cumberland Strait and Frobisher Strait as both running nearly parallel with Hudson Strait—Cumberland Strait a few degrees north of Frobisher Strait, and Frobisher Strait a few degrees north of Hudson Strait. Neither Frobisher or Cumberland Strait exist. I am now within the so-called Cumberland Strait. It is but a deep inlet, running W. N. W. and E. S. S.,—its head being 15 miles northwesterly of this harbor,—its extent southeasterly 30 miles. The Admiralty charts of the islands north of the so-called Frobisher Strait are very imperfect.

Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1860, was a day long to be remembered by me. At 7 o'clock on the afternoon of that day, I stood upon the northern shores of the so-called Frobisher Strait. Across the clear blue waters before me I saw Queen ELIZABETH'S "Meta Incognita," discovered by MARTIN FROBISHER two hundred and eighty years before. I saw its mountains, like giants holding up the sky. My eyes felt charmed at what was before me. Never did I feel so spell-bound to a spot as that whereon I stood. With my spy-glass I followed the northern coast of said unknown land. Its mountains, I beheld, were united to the main land on which I stood. This did not seem possible. But my views made it so, and yet the distance and the fantastic tricks which Nature was playing (refraction) might lead me into error. Westerly and northerly of the place where I stood (distance approximate eighty-five miles) the waters before me called Frobisher Strait had an end! At least, such was the appearance.

Less than one week after, my opinion was confirmed by six of the most intelligent Esquimaux of the North. In the most positive manner do they state that but one channel leads into Hudson's Strait. My observations, thus far, show this to be so. The happy opportunity for me to make these observations presented itself on the day indicated, by Capt. BUDDINGTON'S ordering out the *Rescue* for a trip to a bay a little to the N. W. of Bear Sound, for the purpose of looking out for wintering quarters for the *Rescue* and a ship's crew, that they might be in readiness for carrying on a branch of Spring whaling there.

The vessel went down one day and returned the next,—or rather, we did not reach this harbor till the third morning from our leaving it, as the calm detained us 12 hours. I made many valuable acquisitions to my geological specimens on my Frobisher Strait trip. The bay, by the by, into which the *Rescue* entered, is entered from the North. It is fifteen miles deep, and runs N. W. and S. E. true. From its head to the waters of Frobisher Bay (?) the distance is two miles—this of course being an isthmus.

On this Isthmus I discovered coal—not a very valuable quantity, but, nevertheless, it burns with a bright flame, giving forth great heat, but leaving a large per cent. residuum slaty in character. Here I found various fossils—and, to me, a new species of stone! I will add that I have found near this place one of the best and most valuable specimens of iron ore I ever met with. Its weight is 35 pounds, of an extraordinary shape, and 20 per cent. of pure iron. I have been much interested in the capture and cutting up of the King of Fishes. SCORESBY, you know, is a capital writer on the Arctic Regions, or Northern Whale Fishery. But I have found an important error that he has made. Vol. 1, page 456, he says: "The whale has no external ear, nor can an orifice for the admission of sound be discovered until the skin is removed." It is true that the whale has no external ear, (I speak of the *Balaena Mys*, *trertus* and so SCORESBY;) within a few inches of the eye is an orifice, leading from the external part of the ear drum, which is situated about twelve inches below the "black skin." This orifice is of the size of a knitting needle, and as expansive as though of India rubber. Health and sprits good.

Yours, truly,

C. F. HALL.

The De Groot Claim Again.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860.

It has been confidently stated by the parties interested, for a week past, that the De Groot claim is to be paid immediately; but this prediction has been made so often during the last four months, that the public has grown skeptical. The repeated disappointments to which the lobby have been subjected, in this matter, must have prepared their minds to appreciate the metrical aphorism of POPE, which declares that

"Man never is, but always, to be blest."

They are here in great force, and, judging merely from the anxious faces they wear, I should pronounce unhesitatingly that they have no very sanguine hope of immediate success. There is evidently a screw loose somewhere. It is pretended that the money is not actually paid on account of the exhausted state of the Treasury; but this cannot be the true reason. Besides the disbursements elsewhere, at least a hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been paid out to the employes of the Government in this city during the last two or three days.

The lobby will do well to get their money in hand before Congress meets, as it is highly probable that a motion to repeal the joint resolution under which the impudent claim is made upon the Treasury, will be carried in both Houses. If this claim has any merits, why is it not carried to the Court of Claims? DE GROOT not merely sets up an equitable, but a legal claim. Then by all means let it be adjudicated before the tribunal especially set apart for the purpose. Two Secretaries have examined it, and have differed widely as to its merits. Mr. COBB settled it, and took the receipt of the parties more than two years ago, for the whole damages due. But at the last session of Congress, in the midst of political excitement, another joint resolution was got through that body, authorizing another equitable settlement with *one* of these identical parties. The business is referred by the resolution, not to Mr. COBB, but to Mr. FLOYD, and he awards to this one claimant, four times as much as Mr. COBB awarded to the whole four. The consequence is, that grave suspicions have arisen that a gross fraud has been perpetrated upon the Treasury. I have been told in the most friendly way, that I and others have done injustice to Mr. FLOYD. That he is a highly honorable man, &c. Well, how can the question be settled, and his character vindicated, unless all the facts are brought out? If he cannot induce the President's organs to vindicate him by publishing all the facts, and if his official dignity will not permit a personal vindication, his friends should set forth his defence in some form. It is a shame to permit a Virginia gentleman to retire to the shades of private life under a cloud of suspicion, which the dash of a pen might remove.

But whether they think fit to take this course or not, they may be assured that the facts will be brought out—that is to say, if this baseless claim shall be paid. A committee of Congress will unriddle the mystery. The public curiosity must be satisfied, and there will be no escape. I have been thought harsh and malevolent in the exposure I have made of this affair. Well, I now insist upon the vindication of Mr. FLOYD, by sifting the case to the bottom. Let the blame fall upon the right shoulders by all means, whether they be those of Mr. FLOYD or Mr. BLACK, as is alleged, or Congress, or the cunning of the lobby.

The Broderick Will—Note from Geo. Wilkes, Esq.

To the Editor of the Herald:

In your allusion, this morning, to Senator BRODERICK'S will, in the course of an article on the late case of MULLIGAN, you erroneously state that the will bears date on the day before Mr. BRODERICK left New-York for the last time, which was March 17, 1859. This is an error. The will bears date on the previous 2d January, and after a legacy of $10,000 to JOHN A. MCGLYNN, of San Francisco, it makes me residuary legatee. It was drawn by A. A. PHILLIPS, Esq., who had previously done business for Mr. BRODERICK, and it was witnessed by him and by Mr. JOHN J. HOFF, formerly a member of the California Legislature, and one of the gentlemen who firmly voted for Mr. BRODERICK in that body for United States Senator during an entire session. The original proofs were taken before JOHN R. HACKETT, Esq., of this City, acting as Commissioner, appointed by the San Francisco Probate Court (counsel appearing on the other side), and they were forwarded, under his certificate, to California. On the will being offered there for probate, its genuineness was disputed; but after an investigation of the closest character, which lasted several months, the following decision was rendered by the Court:

IN THE PROBATE COURT IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SEPTEMBER TERM, Oct. 8, 1860.

Present, Hon. M. C. BLAKE, Probate Judge.

In the Matter of the Estate of David C. Broderick, deceased.—In the matter of the application of John A. McGlynn and Andrew J. Butler for the probate of the last will and testament of David C. Broderick, deceased, and for letters testamentary thereon.

This matter having heretofore come on for hearing and trial on the petition of said John A McGlynn and Andrew J. Butler, and on the written grounds of opposition herein respectively filed by Ellen Jane Brown and John Brown, by Lucy Brown, by William Broderick and Robert Broderick, by John McDonnell and by David Colbert, and on the issues thereby joined in this Court, and the trial having been duly continued from time to time until the 6th day of October, A. D. 1860, and the oral and documentary evidence of the respective parties having been concluded, and the same on the said 6th day of October having been duly submitted to the Court for decision and final order; and the Court having duly considered the same, and it appearing to the Court, on due proof made that notice of the hearing of said application was duly given according to the statute in such case made and provided; and that the same was duly continued, from time to time, until this day, and the testimony of each witness having been reduced to writing and signed by him, and duly filed with the documentary evidence; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from the proofs so taken, that the said document filed in this Court on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1860, purporting to be the last will and testament of said David C. Broderick, deceased, was executed by the said Broderick; and that the same is his last will and testament, and that it was executed in all particulars as required by law; and that at the time of the execution of the same, the said Broderick was of sound and disposing mind, and not under restraint, undue influence or fraudulent representation; and, that said attesting witnesses, Hoff and Phillips, duly witnessed and attested the said execution of said will; *and it appearing to the Court that each and all of the allegations and grounds of opposition of said respective contestants are untrue*, and no proof having been offered by any of said contestants, showing or tending to show, that they were of the relation to said decedent by them alleged; and it not appearing to the Court that any of the said contestants are interested in the said estate or will, or matters hereunto appertaining; and it appearing that said Broderick died on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1859, a resident of the city and county of San Francisco.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed, That said paper heretofore filed, purporting to be the last will and testament of David C. Broderick, deceased, is the genuine last will and testament of said Broderick, and that the same was duly executed by him, and attested by the said witnesses, at the same time, in all respects according to law; and that said last will and testament be, and the same is, hereby admitted to Probate as the last will and testament of David C. Broderick, deceased; and that said John A. McGlynn and Andrew J. Butler be and they are hereby appointed executors of said last will and testament, and that letters testamentary thereon issue to the said petitioners, without any bond being given for the faithful execution of their duties, the bond required by statute having been dispensed with by the will of said testator.

And it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, That the allegations and grounds of opposition of said respective contestants are each and all untrue.

M. C. BLAKE,

County Judge and Ex-Officio Probate Judge.

Dated Oct. 8, 1860.

Out of the large number of witnesses who appeared in the case, but three persons, and those only in the character of experts, questioned the authenticity of the signatures; while among those whose testimony supported the will, were both of the seconds who accompanied Mr. BRODERICK to the field, and Hon. SAMUEL PURDY, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor of California; Col. JONATHAN D. STEVENSON, RICHARD M. SNOWDEN, Col. A. A. SELOVER, WM. M. LENT, HERMAN WOHLER, and other well known gentlemen of high standing, who were most intimate with Mr. BRODERICK, and well acquainted, not only with his relations toward me, but with his handwriting.

I make these explanations solely to correct the errors and apparent inferences of your article, and not in concession to anything that MULLIGAN has said. The abominable calumny that his signature was wanted to give character to a document to be proved in California, where his reputation is even worse than it is here, sufficiently contradicts itself.

In conclusion, Sir, I beg to say that, though quite willing to have any proper course of inquiry directed to the subject of Senator BRODERICK'S will, I protest respectfully against any further *ex parte* trial of the case in the newspapers, based on the unprincipled statements of a person like WM. MULLIGAN.

Yours, &c., GEORGE WILKES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1860.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Monday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 79, 45, 47, 48.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 101, 165, 331, 518, 738, 839, 809, 1004, 1091, 1152, 1503, 1561, 1593, 1608, 1713, 1854, 1900, 1966, 2000, 2009, 2071.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Issues of law, &c.—Nos. 35, 125, 126, 128 to 139, 99, 142, 143, 143½, 146.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 937, 330½, 715, 385, 1067, 57, 55, 681, 893, 245, 767, 605, 609, 999, 1063, 1011, 901, 659, 657, 619. *Part II.*—Nos. 640, 830, 686, 696, 882, 884, 688, 880, 18, 754, 522, 502, 56, 856, 412, 438, 498, 162, 844, 468, 504.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2329, 61, 42, 2542, 2543, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2204, 253, 2031. *Part II.*—Nos. 2292, 2393, 980, 381, 2188, 2197, 2393, 1773, 2099, 2105, 324, 1870, 2289, 1646, 299.

Court of General Sessions.

SENTENCES.

In this Court on Saturday, before Recorder BARNARD, Thomas Shea was first brought up for sentence. The Court remarked that the prisoner seemed to have been engaged in a family quarrel, in which it appeared doubtful who was the aggressor. As there was so much doubt upon the matter, sentence was suspended.

Thomas Reed was next brought up for sentence The Court addressed the prisoner: "You were indicted for burglary in the first degree, and have pleaded guilty to an attempt in the third degree. It is a pity to see a young man like you in a Court of justice on a charge of crime. Your father was once one of the heaviest merchants in this City. He has lavished money upon you, and been everything that a kind father could be. You have had also the benefit of an excellent mother's counsels and of sisters' influence. You have had four sisters; three of them were dead, and the fourth followed them to the grave when she heard of your arrest for crime. While she was being committed to the earth, you were lying in prison on this charge.

It seems that at the house where you have been boarding you failed to pay your bill, and were turned out therefor. You subsequently returned to the house at an earlier hour of the morning than you should have done, and entered it by force. You were once a young man of excellent character, and have now brought yourself down to this position of ignominy by your inclination to associate with loafers and vagabonds. It would be useless for you to remain in New-York with the hope of reforming. The Court designs to suspend sentence on the condition that before next Wednesday you enlist in the service of the United States Navy, and go to sea for five years."

The prisoner was a good-looking young man, 25 years of age. He thanked the Court for its leniency, and departed.

Albert Brewster, convicted of false pretences, was then brought up for sentence. He approached the bar only with great difficulty, having suffered from a stroke of palsy, by which one half of his body was completely paralized. It had appeared upon the trial that his mental faculties were much weakened, and that he was not fully responsible for his acts. The jury consequently accompanied their verdict of guilty with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Recorder BARNARD remarked to the prisoner: "It appears that you are not in possession of more than half of your mental faculties. You will not therefore receive more than half the punishment of your offence. But you must be made an example of to other halfwits, that they may be warned to make use of the faculties which are left them. The sentence of the Court therefore is, you be sent to the City Prison for sixty days. You may regard this as a very lenient sentence."

Thomas Corbitt, Jr., was brought up for sentence on his plea of guilty on an indictment for larceny. The Court remarked that the prisoner had gone to a gymnasium with some of his companions, and there taken property that did not belong to him. He was a boy of good parts, and had a good education. The Court was therefore willing to give him one more chance, and would suspend sentence on condition that he should leave the City and go to sea within two weeks. The prisoner was then discharged.

CASES POSTPONED.

The cases of Thomas Barclay, Patrick Kierndhan and James Buckley were postponed one week.

GUSTAVELLI'S CASE.

In the case of Gustavelli, tried on Friday for grand larceny, the Jury, after remaining out a long time, were unable to agree, and were discharged.

The Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For assault and battery—Darby Kavanah, John C. Baillie.
For larceny—Mary Parmlee, William H. Lazelle.
For receiving stolen goods—George Shrimpton, Adolph Levene, John W. Bennett.
For forgery—Thomas Lawson, Charles G. Thompson, Charles P. Thompson.
For bigamy—Terese Zealner.
For robbery—James Shay.
For rape—Philip Wiedersum *alias* Witerson.
For arson—Charles Daverson.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

This Court will sit this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For arson—C. Morrissett.
For homicide—Daniel Finley, Franz Hoffman.
For felonious assault—James Massey.
For misdemeanor—New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

Court of Special Sessions.

In this Court, on Saturday, Justices KELLY, WELSH and BROWNELL disposed of fifty-one cases. Of eleven persons charged with assault and battery, three were discharged under suspended sentence, and eight were imprisoned. Of thirty-nine persons charged with petit larceny, two were discharged by non-attendance of witnesses against them, five had sentence suspended, one was allowed postponement, one was fined, nineteen were imprisoned, seven were remanded for sentence, and four were acquitted. One complaint for illegal voting was quashed for technical informality.

A HARD TASK-MISTRESS.

One prisoner, a servant girl, was charged with stealing a dress from the woman for whom she worked, and pawning it at the broker's. From the testimony of the mistress, who appeared on the stand, it seems that she was owing the prisoner eleven shillings; the girl, to secure this, had pawned the dress, and raised four shillings on it. She returned the pawn-ticket to her mistress before the complaint was made. As the hardship of the case seemed to be all on the side of the prisoner, she was acquitted and discharged.

A GERMAN MATRIMONIAL BREEZE.

One of numerous matrimonial squabbles before the Court was that of a German and his wife. The woman complained of her husband for striking her. They were a decent-appearing pair, apparently about 25 years of age. The complainant did not want her husband punished. He asked permission to address the Court, and delivered himself as follows: "I comes home doosday night. She have then ask me dam same. I told her hard answer. I never fights to my vife. I holds business in Bowery den year, lefen year; you asks for me these gentlemens and you finds me good." The effect of this eloquence was irresistible, and he was discharged under suspended sentence.

Conditional Judgments—Power of the Clerk of a Court to enter up Judgment on Stipulation.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

William Pickney vs. *Henry H. Childs et al.*—The appeal in this case grew out of a compromise by the terms of which the appellants were to pay the responderts an amount of a debt at various times. The respondents, it appears, had commenced a suit against the appellants, but before an answer was put in, a compromise was made by which the appellants agreed to give a number of notes payable at different times, the gross sum of which amounts to their whole indebtedness; and, if any such notes were not paid sixty days after maturity, the respondents were at liberty to enter up a judgment against the appellants for the amount that then should be due. A written offer to this effect was made by the appellants which the respondents were to hold, and in case of a default in the payment of the notes according to the terms agreed upon, they were to present it to the Clerk and have the judgment duly entered up.

After several of the notes had been regularly paid, one of them was protested, and the sixty days elapsed without payment. The respondent then presented the written offer to the Clerk of the Court, with proof of the appellants' default, who, upon being satisfied that such default had been made, entered up judgment in favor of the respondents for about $1,600, the amount then due.

The appellants then sought to set aside the judgment upon two grounds: first, that after the note was protested, and during the sixty days subsequent to such protest, they had money in their possession to pay the note, and made diligent inquiry to find the same, but without success; the reason being that the respondents had changed their bank account to a different bank, and the note was sent there for collection, which prevented them from finding it; second, that the Clerk of the Court had not the power to enter up the judgment in question, because the offer was conditional and not absolute.

The Court now decides in favor of the appellants, to the effect that the Clerk had not power to enter up such judgment; his duties being entirely ministerial he had not the power to pass upon the question whether the appellants had or had not made a default in their contract.

The Court ordered that upon the appellants giving a stipulation not to sue the Sheriff, &c., the order appealed from be reversed without costs, and the judgment entered be vacated.

Wm. Fullerton for appellants; H. D. Veeder for respondents.

Power of the Common Pleas to Open Marine Court Judgments—Construction of the Code.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

George Martin vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—In this case the defendants applied, upon the motion of the Comptroller, to have a judgment formerly obtained in the Marine Court by the plaintiff, for services alleged to have been performed for the City, set aside, upon the usual allegations of collusion and fraud. A transcript of the judgment was filed with the County Clerk, and thus, under the Code, the case was "deemed" a judgment of the Common Pleas. This motion was then made to open it, together with three others of a similar character. The following opinion of the Court will further explain the proceeding:

DALY, F. J.—Judge MAYNARD has decided upon the application made to him, that he has no power to open the judgment, and I think there can be no question as to the correctness of that decision. The fifth section of the act of 1859 for raising money by tax, (Laws of 1859, page 1,127,) merely authorizes the Comptroller to take all proper and necessary means to open and revise judgments obtained against the City by collusion, or which are founded in fraud. The Marine Court, when the act of 1859 was passed, had no power to open a judgment unless it was obtained by default, nor to reverse one except upon an appeal to the General Term of that Court; and there is certainly nothing in the clause quoted from that act giving the Marine Court any such power. By the filing of a transcript of the judgment with the County Clerk, it became, for the purpose of enforcing it against both real and personal property, a judgment of the Court, and execution thereafter could issue only out of this Court. (Sholts agt. Judge of Yates County, 2 Cow., 506.) The Code declares that it shall, when the transcript is docketed, have the same effect as a lien, and be enforced in the same manner as, and be deemed a judgment of, the Court of Common Pleas. We have never understood the words "*and be deemed*," introduced by the amendment of 1851, as giving us the same power that we have over one of our own judgments, of opening it, allowing a party to come in and defend, or setting it aside for good cause. When we open one of our own judgments, the cause continues in this Court, and we have control of it until it is again finally disposed of. Upon setting aside a judgment, the parties are placed in the position in which they were before the judgment was recovered; but if a judgment, transferred to this Court by the filing of a transcript, is set aside, there is nothing more remaining in this Court.

The judgment of the Court below still stands, and the Legislature has not indicated how or in what way the cause could be heard again. By the Act of 1853, specific authority is given to the Marine Court to open judgments obtained by default, showing very clearly that the Legislature intended, when the discretionary power of opening a judgment was to be exercised, that it should be exercised in the Court where the previous proceedings had been had. We understand the amendment of 1851, therefore, as meaning nothing more than that the judgment is to be deemed a judgment of this Court, simply for the purpose of being enforced against both real as well as personal property, which may have been thought necessary to present any question arising as to the validity of titles to real estate derived from sales made under such judgments. We undoubtedly have control over it, as we necessarily possess the power of staying proceedings upon the execution, and there is sufficient in the affidavit of the Comptroller to invoke the exercise of our discretionary power. But the defendant denies that there has been either collusion or fraud, and swears that he rendered the services for which judgment has been obtained. If we were, as requested, to enjoin the plaintiff perpetually from enforcing the judgment by execution, we should cut him off from all opportunity of repelling the imputation of fraud or collusion, or of establishing the validity of his claim. In a case so peculiar as this, I suppose the proper course would be to enjoin the plaintiff from proceeding to enforce the judgment, but without prejudice to his right to bring an action upon it in a Court of Record. In such an action the defendants could apply for such affirmative equitable relief against the judgment as they may be entitled to. They could, by way of a defence to that action, obtain all the relief which in analogous cases (Floyd *vs.* Jayne, 6 Johns, ch. 479; Livingston *vs.* Hubbs, 2 Johns, ch. 512; Bessill *vs.* Boyman, 2 Dav., ch. 160; matter of Kenniss, 2 Paige, 317; Colt *vs.* Cornwell, 2 Root, 109,) was obtained before the Code by a bill in equity. (Arndt *vs.* Williams, 16 How, 244.) To this extent the motion was granted.

The other three cases being in all respects like this, the same disposition is made of the motion in these suits.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Smith vs. *Wright.*—Motion denied without costs, if a reference is consented to.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

FULL BENCH.—*Stamler* vs. *Lawrence, &c.*—Order affirmed with liberty to the defendant to amend in certain particulars. Order to be settled on notice.

Cheeseman vs. *Sturges et al.*—Order reversed without costs.

Chambers vs. *Grantzon.*—New trial—costs to abide event.

COMMON PLEAS.

BRADY, J.—*Cushing* vs. *Aldrich.*—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 8.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	90	200 Mich. Central R...	43½
1,060 Ohio State 6s, '60	97	76 do.....	44
9,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	65¼	100 do.......s30	44
10,000 Miss. St. 6s....s10	63	50 do.....	44¼
7,000 do.....	63¼	50 do.....	44¼
5,000 do........b10	63¼	50 do.......s15	44¼
3,500 N. Y. Central 6s	90½	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	12
1,000 N. Indiana 1st M	70	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	26
2000 Ill. Cent. R.R. bds	82	100 do.....	26¼
500 C. & N. West. 1st M.	44	200 do.....	27
5000 C.B.&Q.R.8 p.c.b.	90	50 do.....	26½
35 Park Bank.....	98	50 Panama Railroad..	108¼
25 do.....	98¼	100 do.......s30	107½
50 N. Y. Cent. R. R.c.	69¼	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.c	56
50 do........c	69¾	200 do.....	55
50 do.......s10	69¾	100 do.....	54½
263 do.......opg	70	300 do.....	54
181 do.....	70¼	50 do.....	53½
100 do.......p & c	70¾	150 do.......s5	53½
500 Reading R R.....	30¾	240 do.....	53¾
200 do.....	30¾	700 do.......s3	54
210 Erie Railroad.....	24	300 Gal. & Chicago R.	60
400 do.......s10	24	275 do.....	59¼
50 do.......s10	24¼	100 do.......s10	59¼
250 do.......s10	24¼	150 do.....	59¼
130 do.....	24¼	250 Clev. & Toledo R...	21
25 Hudson Riv. R.....	37	50 do.....	20¼
100 do.....	37¼	50 do.....	20¼
50 do.....	37¼	600 do.......s5	20¼
400 Harlem Railroad...	12	50 Chi. & Rock Isl. R..	48
550 do.....	12¼	100 do.....	47¼
100 do.....	12¼	116 do.....	47
125 Harlem R. Pref.....	28	400 do.....	46¼
100 Chi., Bur & Q R..c	60	300 do.....	46
100 do........c	61	100 do.....	45¾
100 do.......b20	61	617 do.....	46
6 Clev. Col. & Cin.R.	87		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	90¼	200 Mich So.&N.Ind.R.	11¼
36,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	66	100 do.....	11¼
1,000 Virginia State 6s	75	100 M. So.& N. I. G. S..	26
2,000 Missouri State 6s	64	200 do.....	25¼
1,000 Mich.Ct.8%Ct.1st Mt.SkgFdCon.Bds	90	100 La Crosse & Mil. R.	1½
3,000 Han.&St.Jo RBs	55	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	54
30 Park Bank.....	100	100 do.....	53¾
100 Cumb. Coal Pref...	8	100 do.......s10	53¾
50 Pac. M. S. Co.....	78¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	59¼
25 Erie Railroad.....	24¼	50 do.......s10	59
25 do.......s10	24	15 do.....	59¼
276 N. Y. Cen. R.....	70¼	100 do.......s30	58¾
100 do.......s30	70	450 Clev. & Tol. R.	20¼
100 do.......b60	71	100 do.....	20¾
10 do.....	70¾	100 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	42¼
100 do.....	70¾	200 do.......b10	43
125 Hud. River R.....	37	400 do.....	43
525 Harlem Railroad...	12¼	600 do.....	42¾
50 Harlem R. Pref....	27¾	200 Mil. & Miss. R......	7½
50 Mich. Cen. R.....	43¼	10 Sixth-av. Railroad	130

MONDAY, Dec. 10—A. M.

The trade and finances of the City were again seriously interrupted and embarrassed through the past week by the political convulsion of the country. The effect upon the sale and prices of even the most staple and indispensable articles of merchandise, as well as Domestic Produce, which is rapidly accumulating from the West, was, perhaps, more decided than in any previous week of the crisis. Upon the negotiations for Money and Exchange, and the values at the Stock Board, the consequences of continued agitation, and the failure early in the week of the President's Message to reassure the public confidence, were of a most despondent nature. The only relief—and it is an important one at such a critical juncture—is in the course of the Bank movement, as boldly and with signal unanimity adopted by the Association three weeks ago. This is not only affording to regular dealers, who are yet able to offer short and undoubted securities, all the accommodation which could with freedom or safety be extended, if, like Philadelphia, New-York were in a state of suspension, but has proved the very best means of preventing such discredit. The Banks, on the occasion referred to, invited the public to take their specie freely, if distrust or necessity demanded it, to the last dollar, determined for themselves to sink or swim through the present trial with their own dealers. The result has been that no run has occurred, and no serious drain has impaired their Specie strength up to the present day, when we are on the eve of large additions in gold, both from Europe and California. The most despondent day of the week, here, was Friday, 7th inst, when the Corn Exchange and Stock Board were agitated to the extreme of panic, owing to the seemingly hopeless accounts from the seat of Government. It was literally *black Friday*, and the hope is now indulged that it may prove the worst, if not the last of the dark trials of the crisis. On Saturday there was a partial sense of relief, and late in the day there was an under-current of confidence that denoted the receipt of private dispatches from Washington of a more hopeful nature than appeared in the morning papers. The issue is so momentous that it is by no means surprising that the best efforts of the best men of the country should be enlisted to save the last consequences of a disrupted Confederacy. The chances and sources of relief are as freely discussed in Wall-street as at the Capitol, and attention has been turned as well to the position of a leading and veteran politician at Albany, and the movements of Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, who is believed to have the confidence of the President elect, as to the patriotic purposes of the Southern Senators and Representatives not yet compromised by the precipitate action of South Carolina. The geographical position and native blood of the President elect are not forgotten in the general calculation of a liberal and permanent, as well as satisfactory compromise. He is a native of Kentucky, and has resided for thirty years in a Western community, whose social sympathies and, to a large extent, whose origin, are with and from the border States of the South. The States of Illinois and Indiana, are as unlike to join with the radicalism of the North, as Virginia and Kentucky and Tennessee with the ultra secession sentiment of South Carolina. The five States have much in common of blood and traditional good-will, and the same remark applies, in a qualified sense, to the Southern counties of Ohio, where Mr. CORWIN and several of his republican colleagues reside. A dispatch was received on Saturday night, to the purport that Mr. LINCOLN will soon communicate direct with the public. We know nothing of the authority for such a statement, but the stake is too great not to indulge the hope that he will not only speak out, but in a temper of conciliation that will enlist the attention and bring to a pause the Southwestern Cotton States of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, whose trade interests and sympathies are more immediately with the great valley of the Mississippi than with the Southern Atlantic seaboard. The influence of such a movement, joined to the known reluctance of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, (whose people did much more to open and originally populate the Cotton region referred to than South Carolina,) to attempt, like that State, to right their grievances out of the Union, could not fail to be of essential, if not conclusive, good in the settlement of the difficulty.

Not the least serious of the many embarrassments of the time, is the condition of the Federal Treasury. The public Credit has fallen lower than it has been known for eighteen or twenty years. The country passed through the Mexican War without witnessing such depreciation as the last week in the Federal Securities. The 6 ₱ cent. Treasury Bills, which fall due and should be paid off in Gold at the close of this month, were not current on Saturday at a better figure than 97 cents on the dollar, while the 5 ₱ cent. Federal Stock of 1874, with over 2 ₱ cent. accumulated interest, sold at 90 cents on the dollar; the later issue being almost unsalable. The 1st January interest on all the Federal Debt of the Government will, nevertheless, we are assured, be punctually paid in Gold; while the difficulty in paying the other Public creditors must be overcome by a new issue of Treasury Bills, the denominations of which ought to run lower than $100, it not below $50, for the convenience and to reduce the loss of those creditors who are made involuntary receivers of them in payment at par. It is almost too late to hope that the sectional difficulties will be adjusted or put in train of settlement in season to avert a protest upon the Treasury Bills which mature about the 1st January, and as the amount is too large to be absorbed by the Customs duties, no time is to be lost in Congress in meeting the embarrassment.

The Import entries of the past week are somewhat ahead of last season, though the largest portion goes into Bond. The total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $3,228,691, against $1,566,127, the same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce $1,971,680, against $1,245,041, same week last season. The Export of Specie, $25,461, against $672,000 same week last December. The Sub-Treasury specie balance at New-York is reduced to $3,125,300, against $3,702,751 at the close of the previous week. The various receipts of Specie into Bank, from California, Havanna, and through the Sub-Treasury, have about equaled the demand for Southern remittances outward, about a million of dollars, and other smaller draughts upon the Banks, and no important difference is looked for on the average to be made up this afternoon; the first average, under the new arrangements of the Association which will show the equalization of the Stock of Specie among their respective members. The last average was $18,541,000. In Loans and Discounts the movement of the week, we understand, has been generally to grant new accommodations to the full extent of the maturing liabilities of dealers, and in some cases beyond this rule. The last average of the whole line was $129,537,000. Outside of Bank the difficulty of negotiating paper has rather increased by the absence or unwillingness of private Money lenders and some of the Trust Companies, to renew their purchases. In reference to the Trust Companies, it may be remarked that their deposits at low interest have been very considerably drawn down, while their maturing Treasury Bills have been converted into Federal Stocks. This has led to the policy of keeping much of their remaining means employed at call. The rates for Money with the Discount Brokers on very prime and other first-class paper range 12 to 18 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and on fair bills, occasionally, when the high rate is a temptation to extra risks, at 24@30 ₱ cent. The terms for Foreign Exchange have again fallen to about 100@101 ₱ cent. for Merchant bills, and 102@103 for Bank and Bankers. The demand from the Import trade is unusually light, while the supply of bills from the South and on the spot is of a pressing nature, and only to be relieved by the first returns in Gold from England, which may be looked for in a week or ten days. We hear of few or no considerable failures in the General Merchandise or Dry Goods trade, and none on the Stock Exchange. The Corn Exchange is not so exempt, a leading receiver of Grain and Flour having suspended payment on Thursday, and others of less importance reported in the same category. The causes of the embarrassment in this department of trade are said to lie deeper than the want of Bank accommodation, if not beyond the help, in some instances, of Exchange facilities. Not anticipating such a crisis in October or early in November from the Presidential election, the factors accepted heavily and at long prices, (part for account of speculative combinations at Buffalo and West,) on Grain and Flour to arrive, and the difficulty, on arrival, is to bridge the depreciation of 25 or 30 ₱ cent. in price. To meet the emergency, large daily sacrifices were at first submitted to in the hope of a turn in financial confidence or relief from consigners or owners at the West, both of which have failed to come in season, and the last of which is almost precluded by the demoralization of the currency at Chicago and one or more heavy failures at Albany, Buffalo, &c. The suspended paper thus created returns for liquidation upon the Banks of the interior of this State and in Illinois; no part of the loss, so far as we are advised, falling on our City Banks.

According to the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for eleven months of the calendar year 1860, which we made up and published a few days ago, the total entries of Foreign Merchandise from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, amounted to..........$214,228,000
Add week in December..........3,228,691
Total to date..........$217,456,691
Against same time in 1859..........225,191,117
Decrease to date..........$7,734,426

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reexported,) from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1..........$92,010,000
Add week in December..........1,971,680
Total to date..........$93,981,680
Against same time in 1859..........62 112,041
Increase to date..........$31,869,639

The same tables (with an error in the footing corrected,) make the Export of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1..........$41,982,000
Add week in December..........25,461
Total to date..........$42,007,461
Against same time last year..........68,557,000
Decrease this year..........$26,549,539

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Loan of the United States of 1874	86@90
New-York Central	75¼@69@71
New-York and Erie	29¾@21@24
Reading	35@30@30¾
Rock Island	53¾@42½@43¾
Michigan Guaranteed	31¾@25@25¾
Michigan Southern	14¾@11¼
Michigan Central	50¾@43@43¾
Toledo	27@20¼
Galena	64@58¾@60@59½
Illinois Central	58¾@52@54@53½
Panama	114¾@106½@108½
Pacific Mail	81@74@78½
Missouris	70@61@64
Virginias	80¾@75
Tennessees	75¾@64@66
Illinois Central Bonds	86½@82
Hudson River	43¼@36@37¼
Harlem Preferred	32¾@27@28
Burlington and Quincy	71¼@60@61
Harlem Common	14¼@12¼

The course of the Stock Exchange from Tuesday afternoon, when the effect of the President's Message created disappointment, thereby adding to the political apprehensions which had been weighing down the market, was to further serious depression. And the Federal and State Securities manifested a larger degree of panic feeling than the Railway list, although the latter fell heavily, as will be noticed in the above table, from the closing prices of the previous week. The worst market was on Friday. The business of that day opened with some forced sales of State Stocks, which produced a very despondent feeling all round; the more so as the cause of decline was but too surely traced to political distrust, rather than any severe pressure for Money among the Stock Brokers, or to any doubt of the prompt provision of the January interest. The market on Saturday morning opened a little more cheerful in tone, with a fair share of orders at the low figures of the day before, but after these orders were filled on the first call of the list, a renewed disposition was manifested to return to the lowest point again. Some maturing 60-day contracts in Chicago and Rock Island Stock were closed out at very low figures, causing a heavy feeling for the moment in nearly all the Western Shares, between the sessions of the Exchange. At the Second Board, however, the signs of improvement returned again, and the General Market closed firm. The foreign news by the *Asia*, although bringing some response to the early stage of our panic, was not construed as very unfavorable, except in so far as the circular and newspaper reports from London reflect a mistaken notoin of the extent and nature of our troubles. This error will, in all probability, make the real shock, when it reaches England, the greater, although the improved and improving condition of the Banks of England and France will better enable the former to respond to our demand for Gold, without a suspension of the Bank Act, by simply raising the rate of interest.

The Domestic Exchanges on Saturday were rather worse, Philadelphia 97¼@97½; Baltimore about 97; Chicago very irregular.

The latest mail accounts from New-Orleans, in respect to Exchange and the Bank movement at that point, are the following from the *Picayune* of Saturday, P. M., Dec. 1:

"The Exchange market was again softer. In Sterling the transactions attained a fair extent at 99@100, the latter for the very best private names. Some drafts of the Bank of Mobile, on the house of Labouchere, of London, brought 100⅛@100¼. Bill of Lading does not seem to be much in favor, unless made equal to Clear. We quote from 95@97. Strictly A 1 Francs were placed with difficulty at 5f.65, and at the Close would not bring over 5f.70. We quote from 5f.80@5f.70. Sixty day bills on the North remain unsalable. Sight was heavy and drooping. Several round amounts were placed at 1@1¼ for bank checks, and at 1¾@1⅞ discount for prime outside names. One-day sight was sold at 1¾, and five days at 2 ₱ cent. discount.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Dec. 1.	Nov. 24.	SPECIE. Dec. 1.	Nov. 24.
Citizens' Bank	$4,186 103	$4,376,940	$2,879,488	$2,871,437
Canal Bank...	2,032,752	2,076,870	1,273 056	1,355,853
Louisiana.....	3,793,873	3,825,593	1,584,098	2,893,566
Louis'a State.	4,720,922	4,741,193	2,265,223	2,153,585
Mec. & Trad..	1,296,934	1,370,850	413.432	353 825
Bk. of N. O...	1,504,060	1,540 890	723,599	879,576
Southern Bk..	289 722	298,154	626,167	531,002
Union Bank...	1,229,598	1,358,504	240 952	441 486
Merchants'....	565.727	549,037	131,295	101,475
Crescent City.	971,770	1,005.441	106,322	89,757
Bk. of Amer..	933,467	997,742	382,859	378,795
Total........	21,523 975	22,141,224	10,626.491	11,050,367
	Decrease...	$617.299	Decrease....	$433,876

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 1.	Nov. 24.	DEPOSITS. Dec. 1.	Nov. 24.
Citizens' Bank.	$2,525,565	$2,649,206	$2,979,897	$3,165,081
Canal Bank....	672,220	692,925	1,093,346	1 144,920
Louisiana......	642,219	629.849	3,717,677	3,801,707
Louis'na State..	1,421,640	1,453,365	4,353,147	4,128.679
Mec. & Traders.	260,030	276,770	515,837	530,832
Bank of N. O...	423,710	438,180	615,458	807,968
Southern Bk...	138,130	150,495	411,733	439,840
Union Bank....	312 345	342,060	592,686	863,897
Merchants' Bk.	356,200	385,610	258 028	205,989
Crescent City..	245 985	256,200	170,584	167,659
Bk. of America	178,130	188,580	832,746	884,750
Totals.......	$7,176,374	$7,463,239	15,561,139	16,121,323
	Decrease...	$286,865	Decrease...	$560,184

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Dec. 1.	Nov. 24.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Dec. 1.	Nov. 24.
Citizens' Bank.	$1,050,792	$1,145,142	$335,437	$402,182
Canal Bank....	1,090,226	1,000,575	146,853	194,289
Louisiana......	1,197,962	915,975	101,992	109,180
Louisiana St...	886,084	895,818	14 451	40,482
Mec. & Traders.	67,012	92,897	23,363	59,476
Bank of N. O..	111,166	105,413	56,710	74,343
Southern Bank	537,826	662,453	......	......
Union Bank...	190,446	176,103	104 861	200,010
Merchants' Bk.	33,031	31,607	33,417	42,406
Crescent City..	131,687	133,669	51,035	44,792
Bk. of America	4 051	548	4,656	5,877
Total.........	$5,280,283	$5,160,203	$871,775	$1,173 037
	Increase...	$220,080	Decrease...	$301,262

The Chicago market is thus reported by the *Press* and *Tribune*, under date of

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1860.

Business of all kinds, except the retail trade, continues not only dull, but there is absolutely little or nothing doing. All our staples are declining rapidly under the influence of the deranged money market, and he is a wise man indeed who can tell when the bottom will be reached. Everybody seems determined to wait and see.

Exchange is becoming more close every day. Some of our leading banks refuse to sell on any terms, or rather they assure their customers they have not the funds in New-York. Several also of our larger banks do not remit for collections. They credit correspondents with the amount in such funds as they receive, which they will be very glad to hand over at any time. Of currency, the banks have an abundance; of coin, only enough to make a considerable "sprinkling," and of exchange nothing. Perhaps it would be more correct to say, they sell all they make from day to day.

Though firmer, the nominal price of exchange today when any is sold is 8 per cent. premium. In the street it sells at 8@10. Outsiders may feel thankful if they obtain a supply at the highest figure. Buying price 7@7½.

Gold is not active, but is held firmly. Buying nominal at 7 ₱ cent. premium; selling 8.

The following important circular was prepared today, and it is understood that our bankers will very generally sign it and forward it at once to the banks of the State. If complied with promptly it would furnish about a million of exchange, greatly relieving the market:

"In the present unsettled state of the exchange market we consider it an imperative duty on the banks of this State to do all in their power to facilitate the exchange between the West and East.

The supply of currency is so much greater than required by the wants of trade, and the safety of the whole banking system of our State requires that prompt measures should be taken towards the curtailment of the circulation of our banks.

We therefore propose that each and every one of the banks of issue in this State retire as fast as presented at least one-tenth of its whole circulation, making its redemption through some responsible agent in this city or in Springfield, in satisfactory sight exchange on New-York, for which we will allow (for the next ten days) five ₱ cent premium, thus redeeming the loss which may arise from the sale of bonds at present prices.

We trust that you will give your hearty concurrence to our proposition, and will at once take proper steps to carry the plan into effect, and relieve us from the necessity of sending home your bills for redemption.

The banking houses in this City have large amounts of your circulation on hand, and they expect to receive an immediate response to this circular.

The currency meeting, to be held at Bryan Hall on Friday evening, continues to attract much attention. Merchants and business men are now smarting so severely under the high rates of exchange, that they all feel a personal interest in this subject. The "currency gentry" will also be on hand in full force, both at this meeting and at Springfield, during the sittings of the Legislature. The public may rest assured if any valuable amendment to our banking law is passed, it will require right earnest work on their part to do it.

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	Total.	1860. Week.	Total.	Total Inc.
P. & R. R. R..	7,773	1,624,269	7,234	1,878,267	253,998
Schuyl. Canal.	38.872	1,353,460	35.231	1,328,768	D.24,692
L. Val. R. R...	8,575	577,652	12,389	730,642	152,990
Lehigh Canal..	28,013	1,039,124	25,533	1,081.878	45.754
Scranton S'th..	14,548	571,068	16,828	773,745	202,677
Do. North...	3,693	180,686	4,353	232.750	52,064
Pa. Coal Co....	—	687,815	—	691.465	3,650
Del. & H. Co...	12,420	590.839	13,941	489 389	101.450
Wyoming So...	—	513,156	—	408.662	101,494
Do. North...	—	380,039	—	377,277	D. 2 763
Shamokin......	6 249	170,755	4,826	194 366	23,611
Treverton.....	—	100,782	—	81,399	D.19,383
Broad Top.....	3 372	121,083	4,550	177 278	56,195
Sh. Mt., H. T..	2,509	67,621	2,629	96.960	29,339
Lykens Valley.	3,111	63,533	2,602	73,853	10,320
Total.......	129,135	8,041,882	130,116	8,618,699	—

The fiscal year of the Reading Road closed on the 30th November. The quantity of Coal transported for the year amounted to..... 1,878,266 17 tons
Last year..........1,624.268 11 tons
Increased Coal tonnage in 1860.... 253,998 06 tons

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 17 bbls. Ashes, 10,684 bbls. Flour, 471 bbls. Corn Meal, 50,526 bushels Wheat, 37 382 bushels Corn, 15,600 bushels Oats, 2,100 pkgs. Provisions, and 652 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy, at $5 for Pots, and $5@$5 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,045 bbls., including 769 bbls. Pots, and 276 bbls Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, sales having been confined to 50 bags Maracaibo on private terms; small lots of Santos at 13½c.@13¾c.; with 350 bags Rio on terms not ascertained, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Is in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 800 bales, including Middling Upland at 9¾c.@9⅞c., and do. Gulf at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour opened heavily, and sales were made of common and medium brands at our lowest quotations. Subsequently holders manifested less eagerness to realize, and with a rather better inquiry, more firmness was apparent at the close, and regularly inspected extra State could not be purchased, in large lots, under $4 60 ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported of 8,600 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 30@$4 50; ordinary to choice extra State at $4 50@$4 75, the lower rate with check to-day, but most of the sales of straight shipping lots were made at $4 55@$4 65; superfine Western at $4 25@$4 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 55@$5 65; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 65@$5 75; inferior extra Ohio at $4 70@$4 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 80@$5 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30	@$4 50
Extra State	4 50	@ 4 75
Superfine Western	4 25	@ 4 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	4 55	@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65	@ 5 75
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 70	@ 4 75
Extra Hhio, round hoop, shipping bd.	4 80	@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 10	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 85	@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 6 90
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 00	@ 6 75

Southern Flour rules quiet at former prices. Sales since our last, 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$5 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 10@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is dull and heavy, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 70@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 310 bbls. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 20@$4 00 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey; $3 30 for MARSH's caloric dried; and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. The principal holders are seemingly less eager to sell, and not disposed to accept the prices which buyers generally offer for large lots. The reported transactions since our last add up 51,000 bushels, including poor white Canada at $1 20; white Western at $1 25@$1 35; red Western at $1 10@$1 12; Milwaukee Club at $1@$1 08; Chicago Spring at 95c.@98c.; and red State at $1 10 ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 60c., and is generally held at 65c. ₱ bushel. No important movements reported. Corn is depressed and lower. Sales 42,500 bushels, at 58c.@59¾c. for mixed Western ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet, and prices are unsettled. Oats continue in limited request, including Canada at 37c @37½c.; Western at 36½c.@37½c.; and State at 37c.@38c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 400 bales North River at 70c.@86c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been limited during the week. Prices have been reduced. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. remark: "The continued distrust which pervades almost every department of business, producing general stagnation, finds no exception in the Hide market. The trade generally manifest no disposition to operate; no immediate wants for the tanneries being felt, while the lack of confidence in the future course of the market prevents any speculative demand. Prices since our last have undergone a further reduction, and the long-talked-of basis of 20c. for Buenos Ayres, seems on the eve of fulfillment, but even at that low figure the trade would refuse to buy to any extent. Until the adjustment of the political troubles of the country and removal of the pressure in financial affairs, we cannot look for any alteration for the better in our Hide market." Week's receipts, 17,203 hides; week's sales, 22,500 hides, including 2,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 20½ ℔s., 20c. cash, usual selection; 2,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 ℔s., 21½c. cash, less 7½ ₱ cent., usual selection; 1,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 ℔s., 21c. cash, six months, usual selection; 1,000 dry Rio Grande, 20½ ℔s., 21c., cash, less 6 ₱ cent., usual selecton; 500 dry Rio Grande, 21 ℔s., on private terms, for Canada; 688 dry Laguayra, 20 ℔s., 18c, six months, as they run; 2,804 dry California and Mexican, 22½ ℔s., 21½c. and 20½c. cash, less 6 ₱ cent., usual selection; 1,809 dry Central American, 20 ℔s., 20c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 Dry Texas 22@25 ℔s., 16c., 300 Dry Salted Savanilla, 25 ℔s., 15½c., 150 Dry New-Orleans, 23 ℔s., 14c., 300 Southern, 16 ℔s., 12c., all cash, less 6 ₱ cent., rejecting bad hides; 2,650 Dry Texas, 22@23 ℔s., on private terms; 500 Dry New-Orleans, 22 ℔s., and 500 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cows, 50 ℔s., on private terms; 2,100 City and Country Slaughters, 60@70 ℔s., 6½c.@7c., 4 and 6 mos., adding interest; 1,300 City and Country Slaughters, 65@70 ℔s., 6½c., 5 and 6 mos.; 1,000 City Slaughters, 70 ℔s., 6½c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 157,250 (same time last year, 246,400—year before, 76,900,) and 275 bales East India Hides.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEISEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Our market may be deemed in an almost stagnant condition. With the exception of small orders from Western buyers and the City trade, there is little doing. Boot and shoe manufacturers Eastward are discharging their "hands" and curtailing operations. Oak Sole likewise dull, with nominal prices. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 49,600 sides. Upper in the Rough and Finished Stock exhibit little animation. Boot and Shoe manufacturers are idle, as the prospects for Spring business look discouraging."

METALS—Have been very quiet, and prices nominal to-day.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 275 bbls. New-Orleans, part privately, at 32c @35c.; and part at auction, at 25c.; also small lots of Porto Rico, at 35c.@36c., ₱ gallon.

OILS—All kinds are dull and heavy, as previously represented.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, and nominal, at $16 75 for Mess, and $10 50@$10 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are unchanged. Lard is heavy and declining; sales 80 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔. Beef has been purchased to the extent of only 140 bbls., in small lots, at $9 50@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $12@$13 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet, at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₱ ℔. Cheese sells slowly at 9c.@11c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales of 75 tcs., have been reported, at $2 87@$3 62½ ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 240 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5c.@5¾c., with some New-Orleans at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.

SKINS—Deer are in moderate demand, but are rather cheaper. Goat are not attracting much attention. The week's sales include 4,000 ℔s. Honduras Deer, on private terms, and 2,000 ℔s. Central American Deer, at 39c.@40c., and 15 bales Tampico Goat, 250 ℔s. average, at 40c., 6 mos.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls., at 17¼c.@17½c., mainly at 17½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active to-day, yet rates have not varied materially. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 13¼d.@14½d.; Corn, 12½d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Peas, 13d.; Cotton, 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ ℔.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ 310 ℔s.; and Hops ¾d. ₱ ℔. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@15d. ₱ bushel; Peas, 14½d ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For London—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 14d.@15d. ₱ bushel; Hops, ½d.@¾d. ₱ ℔. For Bristol—Flour at 4s. ₱ bbl.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,
THE
NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW,
No. III. December, 1860.
CONTENTS.
I. LORD BACON.
II. AMERICAN FEMALE NOVELISTS.
III. CAMOENS AND HIS TRANSLATORS.
IV. ENGLAND UNDER THE STUARTS.
V. TENDENCIES IN MODERN THOUGHT.
VI. A GLANCE AT THE TURKISH EMPIRE.
VII. THE GREEK TRAGIC DRAMA—SOPHOCLES.
VIII. FRENCH ROMANCES AND AMERICAN MORALS.
IX. OVER FORTY PAGES OF LITERARY NOTICES AND CRITICISMS.
Some of the most scholarly and able critics and essayists in America, Southern as well as Northern, are already numbered among our contributors. The work may be had of agents in all parts of the United States and Canadas. Subscription price $3 a year, in advance. Single copies, $1. A specimen copy sent free of postage on receipt of 75 cents. EDWARD I. SEARS, A. B., Editor and Proprietor, No. 32 Beckman-st., New-York.

THE APPROACHING HOLIDAYS!
NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE!!
D. W. EVANS & CO.
PIONEER GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway, N. Y.
Established 1854.
Would respectfully state that they have now their FULL HOLIDAY STOCK,
In every department of Literature, ready for the inspection of purchasers, including a large and select stock of JUVENILE WORKS.
And all the beautiful new Books suited for presents, among which will be found the following splendidly illustrated Works, in beautiful bindings:
WOMEN OF THE SOUTH DISTINGUISHED IN LITERATURE.
LOVES AND HEROINES OF THE POETS.
PAGES AND PICTURES FROM THE WRITINGS OF J. FENIMORE COOPER. By Miss S. F. Cooper.
A FOREST HYMN. By W. Cullen Bryant.
&c., &c., &c.
Also, a fine selection of BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, ALBUMS, &c., in velvet, antique, &c., &c.
D. W. EVANS & CO. beg respectfully to urge upon their numerous friends, that NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO purchase presents for the Holidays. Our stock is quite full and our patrons will be enabled to make a much easier and better selection than if they waited a week or two longer. Those who have been in the habit of purchasing of us just before Christmas will appreciate this hint, knowing that the crowded condition of our store about that time renders it *impossible* for us to give them as much attention than as we can at the present time.
THE GIFTS! THE GIFTS!!—D. W. E. & Co. supply every book at the publisher's lowest prices, and in addition give a Gift varying in value from 50 cents to $100, with every book of the retail value of $1 and upwards *at the time of sale*. A great many new and attractive Gifts have been added to our previously large list.
D. W. EVANS & CO.'S Pioneer Gift Bookstore, No. 677 BROADWAY, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A PASS-BOOK, NO. 814, WITH THE BANK for Savings. The finder will please leave it at the Bank.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS of every description designed and lithographed by ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE, SUFFERING the privations of extreme poverty, desires employment. Is capable of writing, sewing and housekeeping. Address, one week, N. M. J., Union-square Post-office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman, as cook in all its branches, in a French or American family; does French and American cooking. Wages $10. Also a thorough waitress and chambermaid; does up her work in style; wages $9; no objection to the country. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as experienced cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds of pastry, soups, game, and all kinds jellies; has long experience and the best City references; will assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 13½ 19th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly and is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN EXcellent cook; she has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 529 6th-av., near 32d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and no objection to go to the country. Has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A highly respectable German Protestant young woman to cook, wash and iron, or as general housemaid; is fully experienced in baking, and understands her business generally. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in every branch; is capable of taking charge of a dairy; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., front room, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 149 West 27th-st., Room No. 6.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—A FAMILY BREAKing up housekeeping desire to find good places for two of their servants; one a good plain cook, who understands baking, and is very trustworthy; the other a good waitress, who is capable, active, and very attentive to her duties. Can be seen at No. 48 13th-st, between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A young woman, who is perfectly competent for her duties, desires a situation, in city or country; will be found a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies, &c. Can come highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker. Reference given. Call at No. 141 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; ring the third bell.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A VERY REspectable capable servant girl is in want of a situation; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, and thoroughly experienced in housework; can be highly recommended; will hire for moderate wages and try to please her employer. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW lady desires a situation as housekeeper; she is a competent housekeeper, and accustomed to the care of children; can be well recommended by her late employer, where she has been engaged over four years. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Station A, Spring-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper, either in the City or country; she is thoroughly competent, and can give good references as to respectability. Address Mrs. M. J. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable, Protestant young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can do chamberwork, or would take housekeeper's place; is willing and obliging to her employer. Call, for three days, at No. 101½ West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman desires a situation to do the general housework of a private family; she is recommended as a first-rate cook, washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 34 Henry-st, 3d floor, Room No. 6, rear building.

AS NURSE, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation in a private family by a Protestant girl; is a good plain seamstress; is thoroughly competent in either capacity; is of a willing and cheerful disposition; City reference as to character and capability. Apply to M. M., No. 2½ East 23d-st., corner Broadway and Madison-square.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a Protestant, a situation as plain seamstress; is a neat sewer; can make under-clothing in the neatest manner; would assist in the nursery, or assist with chamberwork; will be found faithful and obliging. Can be seen at No. 101 West 24th-st., in the basement.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and waiting; can produce the best of City reference; no objections to the country. Call, or address FANNIE, for two days, at No. 62 4th av., near 10th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable, healthy married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, (babe 5 weeks old,) as wet nurse in a respectable family; no objections to the country; is a competent nurse; good City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 610 3d-av., near 42d-st., second floor, back room.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS, to suit all who call or send. German, Scotch, English, Irish, and American, at moderate wages. No charge to employers until suited with capable and civil help; at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 in the evening. Conducted by an American lady.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had; the proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of the women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

HOME WANTED.—A WIDOW LADY DEsires in some genteel family to find a home where, for a small compensation, she would make herself useful with her needle, cutting and making children's clothes, or cares of housekeeping. References exchanged. Address A., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes to improve in dressmaking; has a good knowledge of the business; is a good plain sewer in all its branches; or would engage as seamstress in a private family. Call until engaged, at No. 151 East 31st., between 2d and 3d avs.

APARTMENTS WANTED.—A MARRIED LADY, having no children, would do light work in a house for apartments free. Call at No. 10 Union-st., South Brooklyn. Reference given and required.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman; is a good, careful driver and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; best of City reference given. Call from 10 till 2, at livery stable, No. 244 Mercer-st., corner Washington-place.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and who is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services. Can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; would assist in the gardening; has long experience in the care and management of horses in this country and Europe; is a good and careful driver: no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, BY an English Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and groom, one who thoroughly understands the care of horses; good driver; is willing to make himself useful in any kind of work; can milk, if required. Satisfactory references from his last employers. Address, for two days, S. S., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a young man lately landed in this country; thoroughly understands his business, and would make himself generally useful. Address B. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Address A. B. C., No. 353 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

AS WAITER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, either in a hotel, private family, or boarding-house, by an Englishman, who speaks French and Italian; has a perfect knowledge of his business, and the best of City reference. Has no objection to any part of the States. Address J. J., at Mr. Noble's saddlery, No 4½ Amity-st.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN that understands his business, is a good driver, and will make himself useful around the house; reference required. Wages $10 to $14 and found. Address C., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer for a small family; best of references required. Apply at No. 36 Remsen st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Depot No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

BARGE FOR SALE.—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, now running between Fishkill and New-York. She is 178 tons Custom-house measurement, and will carry 250 to 300 tons. Is fitted up with state rooms and cabins, and is in perfect order for any business. Will be sold with or without the cabin furniture. Apply on board at foot of Robinson-st., or to WALTER BRETT & CO., Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

PARKIN'S GLYCERINE BALM FOR THE HAIR.—A new and original compound of glycerine, castor-oil, extract of roses, rosemary, balm of gilead, &c. The best and cheapest article in use for dressing, curling, cleansing, beautifying, preserving and restoring the hair. Large bottles 25 cents. Depot 35th-st. and 9th av. Wholesale, No. 186 Greenwich-st., and No. 20 Beekman-st, New-York.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF MArion Lodge No. 34, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of their worthy Brother, THOMAS GILL, from his late residence No. 159 North 8th-st., Williamsburgh, on MONDAY, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of JOHN G. KENT, N. G.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 10, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—STRADELLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MACBETH.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MODEL HYPOCRITE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE MERCHANT'S STAKE—THE LOTTERY TICKET—THE SMUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—AFTERNOON and Evening—MASANIELLO—WHAT IS IT?—ASSESS CHILDREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY, Tenth-street—ARTISTS' FUND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 620 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

To ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congress, after resting since Thursday afternoon, will meet again to-day, when the final determination of those members of the House who have expressed a disinclination to serve on the Special Committee will be known. It will probably be an exciting session, and the reports of the proceedings will be looked for with much anxiety. Meantime our dispatches from Washington are not of a very encouraging character. The Senators from the Slaveholding States held a conference at the Capitol on Saturday, at which the present condition of the country was freely discussed. The only result which seems to have been arrived at was the conviction that secession is a certainty. A large majority, according to our correspondent, considered it too late to save the present Confederacy, but they expressed the belief that a new one would be speedily formed. They do not seem to have given any opinion as to the basis on which it would be constructed. Persons recently arrived at Washington from the South report the excitement there as intense. At Charleston, if we are to believe the statements which reach us, a misunderstanding has already arisen between the Federal authorities and those of the city or State. Major ANDERSON, commanding Fort Moultrie, has been refused the privilege of sending to the Arsenal for supplies, and his messengers have been sent back without them, simply because among the articles desired were some percussion caps. The Government, it is understood, has been appealed to to send an additional force, as Major ANDERSON has at present only sixty or seventy men, poorly supplied; but the Administration has absolutely refused to do so. In connection with this refusal, vague rumors prevail that a formal notification will soon be given by South Carolina that she intends to capture the fort, when the Government will order it to be evacuated without a contest, to avoid a civil war. Of course, it is impossible to tell how much truth there may be in such rumors. Secretary COBB, it is asserted, has already resigned, and will vacate his post to-day—in which case it is believed he will be followed by the Representatives from South Carolina and others. There is one thing, however, which may serve as a check upon too hasty action, and that is the character of the advices from England. The sympathy expressed there for the Federal Government, on the reception of the first reports of the secession movement, somewhat surprises the Disunionists, and they have no hesitation in saying that it is not what they expected. As a measure of financial relief to the Government, the House Committee of Ways and Means, it will be seen, have resolved upon the issue of Treasury notes.

The latest reports from Kansas in reference to the movements and intentions of MONTGOMERY come through the St. Louis *Democrat*. It is stated that Gen. FROST, commander of the Missouri expeditionary forces, had been to Fort Scott, where he had found, not MONTGOMERY, but Gen. HARNEY, who was possessed of undoubted knowledge that the bloodthirsty marauder was intrenched at Mound City, three hundred strong, and determined to fight. When Gen. HARNEY, with Gen. FROST—whose coöperation he is reported to have desired—goes to Mound City, he will most likely find that MONTGOMERY is intrenched at Kickapoo or Osawatomie, five hundred strong. Some bodies gain greater bulk by locomotion.

The bark *La Plata* arrived at this port yesterday, from Buenos Ayres, having on board Commander PAGE and the other officers and men of the expedition sent out to survey the La Plata and its tributaries. The results of the survey are very important to the mercantile community, and will open up to the enterprise of the capitalist a vast field which has hitherto been comparatively untrodden. They surveyed the principal branches of the river to the distance of over 2,000 miles above Buenos Ayres.

The steamship *Arago* left this port on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, having on board seventy-one passengers and $25,460 in specie. The *Glasgow* also left this port for Liverpool with 232 passengers—no specie reported.

A letter received by HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., from Capt. HALL, commander of the new expedition to the Arctic regions, announces the loss of the schooner *Rescue*, in the terrible gale of last August, which did so much damage to shipping on the northeast coast. It was the seventh voyage of the *Rescue* to the Arctic seas. The gale commenced on the 26th, and continued forty-eight hours with the greatest violence, and caused the loss, besides the *Rescue*, of the brig *Georgiana* and Capt. HALL'S expedition boat. Capt. HALL, however, writes in the best of spirits, and announces that he has already perfected arrangements for continuing his researches when navigation opens in the Spring. The results already accomplished by the expedition are important. Both Frobisher's and Cumberland Straits Capt. HALL asserts to be merely inlets or bays, he having seen them in their entire extent.

The slave-bark *Cora*, captured by the U. S. frigate *Constellation*, on the Coast of Africa, Sept. 26, with a cargo of 705 Africans, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, in charge of Sailing-master T. H. EASTMAN, Midshipman T. B. HALE, and a crew of fourteen men from on board the *Constellation*. The captain and crew of the *Cora* were left in charge of the U. S. frigate. The particulars of her capture are substantially as published on Saturday. She had left the port of Mango Grando, with her cargo, only the night before she was captured.

The Stock Market showed a partial improvement on Saturday, after the panic feeling of Friday, and closed with a fair degree of business; New-York Central, 71; Missouris, 64. No change in Money. Bills on England lower; Bankers' 108.

Flour and Wheat were less freely offered during the day; the inquiry for each improved slightly; at the close the principal holders were not willing to accept the lowest opening rates. Corn was depressed and cheaper. A limited business was transacted in Cotton, Groceries, Hops, Naval Stores, Provisions, Tallow and Tobacco. Hay was in moderate request. Whisky declined and closed heavily. Other branches of trade presented no remarkable changes.

The Political Prospect.

It must be confessed that the aspect of public affairs at Washington is particularly gloomy. The Southern caucus held on Saturday evening is said to have shown that the Representatives of the Cotton States are unanimous in the opinion that secession is inevitable. Mr. COBB will probably withdraw from the Cabinet, in spite of the price that was paid in the Message for his remaining. And there seems very little probability that the Compromise Committee can agree upon anything which would lead the South even to pause in its mad career. We see nothing in the immediate future but a rapid, headlong movement towards a disruption of the Confederacy. The more important question remains, how shall it be met?

The attitude of the Administration is absolutely humiliating to the country, as well as hostile to the integrity of the Union. It is hard to believe that Mr. BUCHANAN is a conscious accomplice in the treason he is doing so much to aid;—but we can arrive at no other conclusion without impeaching his intelligence and his personal courage. The Disunionists certainly could ask no more effective aid and comfort than they have received at the hands of the Administration. Not a solitary step has been taken to prepare the Federal forts for the emergency. Arms and munitions of war have been lavishly sent into the South, and placed within easy reach of the Disunionists. Elaborate arguments are made to prove that the Federal Government has no right to maintain its authority against armed opposition,—and now at the last moment, in presence of impending danger, the Government refuses to strengthen the officers whose duty it is to defend the Federal forts on Southern soil, and who have only force enough to invite an attack which they cannot possibly resist. The President must meet the responsibility of having either deliberately made arrangements to betray the Constitution he has taken a solemn oath to maintain and defend,—or of having failed, through cowardly imbecility, to meet the grave crisis with which his name must be inseparably connected.

One thing must be borne in mind:—we are only on the threshhold of the great transactions of the immediate future. It is not in the power of this Administration, nor of this Congress,—perhaps not of this generation,—to close the volume which Secession opens. Those men have read history to little purpose, and are profoundly ignorant of the spirit and temper of the American people, who look for a peaceful separation of this Union and the harmonious career of the Northern and Southern Confederacies which are to take its place. If we have Disunion, we shall have War. Mr. BUCHANAN is encouraging the one;—it is not in his power to prevent the other.

The prospect is dreadful enough to make the most reckless pause, and to fill the stoutest heart with gloomy apprehension. But it must be met with firmness and resolution,—not with the trembling imbecility of panic-stricken terror. It is not the first time that a great people has been called to pass through the fiery furnace,—nor has a great Society ever been destroyed or materially injured in any of its leading interests by such a trial. Our first duty is to do everything which honor, justice and right principle will sanction to ward off the danger. If that fails, our next duty is to meet the peril with unfaltering courage and hope.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

Senator DOUGLAS has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill amending the Fugitive Slave law of 1850, so as to provide more effectually for the recovery of "persons held to service escaping from one State to another." We have no intimation of the character of its provisions. But if it should be framed in the proper spirit and with due regard to the exigencies of the case, it cannot fail to pave the way for action on the part of the Northern States, which may give the Union men of the South a better basis for their efforts to preserve the Union than they have at present.

There are two objects to be accomplished by amendments of the Fugitive Slave law,—one, the more effective operation of that law in securing the return of fugitives,—the other, the removal of those features of it which have put freemen at the North in jeopardy, and have thus led to the enactment of the obnoxious Personal Liberty bills. Fortunately, these measures depend upon each other. Whatever secures the latter, secures the former also. Mr. DOUGLAS knows enough of Northern sentiment to understand the necessity of removing all *just* ground of complaint, in order to secure the execution of the law. There is unquestionably a very strong feeling against the surrender of any fugitive slave;—but this sentiment will yield to the conviction of the absolute and imperative Constitutional duty of surrender, if that conviction is only allowed fair play,—by being left untrammeled and unhampered by valid objections to the law.

It seems to us, therefore, that certain concessions can be made to Northern feeling on this point, not only without the slightest risk of impairing the efficiency of the law, but on the contrary, with the certainty of increasing it—and with the additional advantage of securing the prompt repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, which find their only support in the sentiment of hostility to these harsh features of the existing act.

This done, there is one other provision which should be made to secure the interests of the South in this matter—namely, compensation for such of their fugitives as may be unconstitutionally "released from service," either by legislation or by violence, in any State. It is easy to find plausible objections to such a provision—and somewhat difficult, perhaps, to frame its details so as to be perfectly satisfactory. But its main object is substantially just, and will be felt to be so by the great body of the people;—and if there is a general agreement on the main principle, there will be no unconquerable obstacle in the way of giving it an acceptable shape.

The Chicago *Tribune* has a long and able article protesting against the whole scheme. We have no disposition to urge it in a controversial spirit,—nor do we think any vindication of its essential justice and necessity required. In regard to its alleged expensiveness, however, we think the *Tribune* is entirely at fault, in assuming that 100,000 or 50,000 or any such number of fugitives would have to be paid for annually. We have no recent reliable statistics on the subject,—but the last census returns gave the following statement of the number of fugitive slaves which each slaveholding State lost in the year 1850:

Alabama	99	Missouri	60
Arkansas	91	Mississippi	41
Delaware	26	North Carolina	64
Florida	18	South Carolina	16
Georgia	89	Tennessee	70
Kentucky	98	Texas	99
Louisiana	90	Virginia	83
Maryland	279	Total	1,011

As a matter of course the border States lose the most. Maryland lost 1 in 320 of the whole number of her slaves; Missouri, 1 in 1,450; Kentucky, 1 in 2,100; Georgia, 1 in 2,700, and Louisiana, 1 in 4,000. Since the date of these statistics the number of fugitives has probably increased,—perhaps 50 per cent.—which gives about 1,500 as the number annually lost to the South from this cause.

Any bill providing for compensation should be so framed as not to invite any relaxation of Southern vigilance to prevent escapes. We hope that the proposed amendments of Mr. DOUGLAS may consult the welfare of the whole country, rather than the resentments of any party or section, on this subject.

Political Parties and the Union.

The Boston *Courier* has an able editorial condemning the spirit in which Senators HALE, of New-Hampshire, and IVERSON, of Georgia, opened a discussion of the subject of secession last week. In the course of that article the *Courier* says:

"We trust there will be no war between any portion of our fellow-countrymen, unless it be necessary to maintain essential and inalienable rights. But if it comes at all, *it will of necessity be between those who have stood by the Union and those who are resolved to make no concessions in order to save the Union.* And when that dreadful period arrives—which Heaven avert—Mr. Senator HALE and those in sympathy with him *will find no united North on their side.* What sort of a warfare would he wage by an insignificant majority in the Free States, against 1,600,000 men there who *voted against his opinions?*

If we are to have civil war, we trust it is not to be between opposing political parties. We recognize the right of every man to vote upon his own convictions of principle and of duty; and the intimation that this right is to be contested by force of arms, should find no support in any quarter. We do not think the *Courier* intended to be so understood;—but the Disunionists of South Carolina can receive no more effective aid and support in their revolutionary conspiracy, than such a *quasi* pledge that they will be sustained by the Democrats and Union men of the Northern States.

If there is to be a civil war it must be upon some issue which shall *unite the North.* It is to secure this end, even if the other and infinitely better one of continued peace should fail, that we have urged a policy of compromise and conciliation upon the North. Everything should be done which may be necessary to satisfy reasonable, patriotic and candid men in the Southern States, that their rights under the Constitution shall be secured to them,—that no trespass upon their interests or their honor shall be permitted, and that everything which reason and justice will sanction shall be conceded to allay their distrust and convince them that they have nothing to fear from a continuance in the Union. It is the duty of the North to give such assurances, and all parties at the North should unite in giving them. We hope the whole question may be put upon such a basis that, if these assurances fail to command respect or confidence—if the South should reject all such proffers of peace, and persist in their mad scheme of breaking up the Government, there may be no reason or excuse for a division of sentiment among the people of the Northern States.

We are all alike interested in preserving the Union. Whatever the South may consider to be their peculiar concern in it, we can have no doubt as to ours. The men who voted against LINCOLN in the North have just as much at stake in the Union as have those who voted for him. And if they can agree upon nothing else—if they cannot agree upon party principles nor upon party candidates, they can certainly unite in support of a Constitution to which they owe a common allegiance, and from which they derive a common benefit.

The Starvation Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"We are for secession here. How are you and the free negroes making out now? *Some of your chaps are rather hungry, I guess, by this time.* Read the within document and reflect. Please send a copy of the TIMES to "Secession," Bairdstown, Oglethorpe County, Ga."

We publish the above note, because it expresses in a coarse way the impression which we believe obtains very widely in the Southern States, concerning the effect of the secession movement at the North. The masses are told by the political leaders that distress, starvation, riots of working men, plunder of the rich, and general anarchy and ruin are certain to overwhelm the North as the result of secession,—and that the process has already begun. The stories that were circulated about the burning of the Astor House, and the mobbing of the *Tribune* office, were told for the purpose of aiding this impression. The *Herald*, true to its devilish mission of mischief, has fed the South with confirmation of their belief on this subject, by its falsehoods and exaggerations,—by its stories that 30,000 people have already been thrown out of employment,—that thousands are starving in our streets,—that business of every kind is prostrated, and that the most utter ruin impends over the whole Northern community. These alarming fictions,—which the *Herald* publishes in the hope to redeem its waning fortunes and to renew its profits, which have fallen off enormously during the past year,—are eagerly copied by the Disunionist journals of the South, and made the basis of fresh encouragement for the people to persevere in their secession projects.

Now we have no disposition to underrate the evils which this movement has inflicted upon our business community. They are very great, and are likely to become still more serious. But they are immensely exaggerated by the *Herald*, greatly to the injury of the City and its business interests, and to the encouragement of the Disunionists at the South. The fact is, nothing would be more unwelcome to the *Herald* than the settlement of this question and the restoration of peace; and all its energies are devoted, therefore, to the defeat of such a prospect.

This is a season of the year when, as everybody knows, there is always a greatly diminished demand for labor, and a consequent loss of employment to thousands of those who are dependent on their labor for their subsistence. This year the number of such persons is, perhaps, *one fourth* larger than usual,—and in certain branches of commerce it is still larger. But there is no such universal distress as these interested alarmists represent. We have made careful inquiry in all directions, and we find nothing whatever to confirm the extravagant statements by which the South is led to believe that they are *starving* the North into abject submission. The Southern people would do well to remember that the resources of the North are not only large, but various,—that we are not confined to any one kind of labor,—that provisions never were more abundant or cheaper than they are now, and that the pressure will make itself felt far more severely upon the South than upon the North.

They are sadly misled by their political demagogues at home, and by the *Herald* here, if they count upon starving the North into an enforced consent to a dissolution of the Union.

Commercial Relations between the North and South.

We have already demonstrated that the North,—whether the Union is preserved or not,—must be carriers for the South so long as men employ the cheapest means to given ends. We do not dispute with the South the palm in raising cotton or sugar. But the fervid sun necessary to mature these crops enervates and indisposes to physical activity. Muscular energy and love of labor is the product of temperate zones which the sun, for a portion of the year, leaves to snow and ice. South Carolina's only title to interfere in the matter of transporting her products must be her ability to underbid all her competitors. If she cannot do this, she can no more direct who shall carry her cotton, than who shall spin it. The consumer pays them both. When the planter or his factor sells it on the wharf at Charleston, he parts with all power over it. It would be a new principle in political economy were they to control its direction and say who should weave and wear it. South Carolina with equal sense might decide, in solemn council, the fortunate parties who were to be the carriers of tea from the Celestials to all *outside* barbarians. The absurdity of one assumption is not a whit more glaring than the other.

But South Carolina threatens to exclude Northern ships from her ports. All such threats are purely absurd. Such an act passed to-day would be repealed to-morrow. The people are not yet all fools, even in South Carolina; nor will they, any more than Yankeedom, refuse a good bargain because driven with parties of different politics. Men may in a moment of passion make laws hostile to their interests, but when reason returns they will not be long in repealing them.

If we, then, are to carry to Europe the products of the South, we must, by the same rule, *bring back their proceeds.* Such a result is inevitable. The bulk of freights going to Europe vastly exceeds that coming to the United States. As the returning ships average only half a cargo, we do not think South Carolina is going to send ships out *in ballast*, for the sake of bringing them back half loaded, even to their own ports. But if she should attempt such an unheard-of absurdity, her ships would have to bring their cargoes *to New-York.* Why? Because New-York, representing the North, own such cargoes, having paid for them in advances to the Southern people of what they consume. A mere fraction of our foreign imports finds its way to Charleston—not one-fiftieth of the gross amount. The South consumes ten dollars of Northern manufactures to one of foreign. If she opened *direct* trade, she would not have returned to her ports more than a tenth, in value, of her exports. The balance would never enter her harbors in any contingency. It would go by the shortest route to the parties to whom it belonged. The construction and maintenance of a foreign commercial system, under which the return freight would not equal a tithe of the outgoing, would be a pretty expensive luxury. A ship or two a year would be ample for such a trade. The expenses of importing under it would exceed five times that through New-York, where the amount of consumption, and the abundance and perfection of the means employed, reduces the cost to the lowest point.

Numerous illustrations of this principle will occur to every merchant. Suppose a ship laden with silks and the more expensive textile fabrics, were to go to Charleston for a market. Her cargo would be sufficient to supply the State for years. In six months changes of style and fashion would render what might be unsold unmerchantable. How long would such a direct trade continue? It would never commence. New-York monopolikes the importation of high-priced goods, because her consumers are numerous enough to take whole cargoes while they are bright and fresh. Her customers exceed a hundredfold the number that would ever find their way to any Southern city. Her merchants would always undersell the Southern importer on his own ground—would clean him out of the market in a month's time.

The proceeds of the Southern crops come North simply *to pay Southern debts.* Take an illustration of this on a grand scale. Every year the value of merchandise going West over the Erie Canal, New-York Central and Erie Railroads, exceeds that coming East over the same routes, by $100,000,000. This is a puzzle to many persons who do not reflect upon the course of trade in this country. They look upon the enormous excess of Western-bound freight as a proof of the extravagance or unsoundness of the West. It is simply the process by which that section gets pay for the products which it sells to the South. These debts Cotton pays. The Northern shipper takes it to Europe, brings back the proceeds, which are distributed by Northern merchants and factors to the creditors of the South throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is not convenient for the West to receive its pay through Norfolk, or Charleston, or Savannah, or New-Orleans, but through New-York, over the internal improvements of that State and her own.

The simple statement of the routine of business disposes of the great bugbear of "*the exchanges,*" amounting to fabulous millions, about which Wall Street is in such tribulation, and which the South are going to snatch away from us, and with them all our wealth and greatness, leaving only ruins to mark the spo where New York once stood. Exchanges are simply links in a great chain which cannot be omitted, till the whole is destroyed—results of business operations carried on between different sections of the country. The South, upon the sale of its Cotton, delivers to its Northern factors, for collection, the bills drawn against the shipments, for the reason that the North is its creditor to a very large proportion of their amount. These bills are primarily used in adjusting the balances between England and the United States. Here is class of exchanges number *one.* As far as the South is concerned, the value, or proceeds of such bills are distributed among its Northern creditors, in which are embraced the Western farmer, as well as the Northern manufacturer and importer. Here is class of exchanges number *two.* The North will cease to perform these *exchanges* when the South ceases to buy, or sell, or travel, or work its plantations, or wear due clothes,—and not till then.

The South exports North for nine-tenths of the articles it consumes, because it cannot supply itself so cheaply, nor so much to advantage, from any other source. South Carolina deals with the axiom that all labor must be *blind*; the North, that labor is productive just to the degree that it is intelligent. The result in the two cases is a sufficient commentary on the relative value of the opposing axioms. The South cannot restore its worn-out soils, much less execute an elaborate piece of mechanism. It must buy from the North, or forego the use, not only of luxuries, but of the simplest articles that enter into the domestic economy of any people—in other words, relapse into barbarism.

South Carolina may say that she will go to England or to France for what she wants, into the bosom of one of which she is constantly threatening to throw herself. France would be a fine country to go to for articles to fit out a Southern *plantation*—for bacon, corn, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, negro clothing, carriages, furniture, &c., &c. As well might the South go to Japan for anything adapted to its wants. England would be but little better. For the articles which the North supplies the South, England could not begin to come into competition, even with entire freedom of trade. The Western States have a complete monopoly of this traffic by virtue of their geographical position. This country differs greatly from England and France, and in so far as such difference exists, the manufacturers of those countries cannot adapt themselves to our peculiarities. The mass of articles consumed by our people, and all the more important ones, *must be manufactured at home.* We go abroad almost solely for luxuries.

This new system of *direct* trade between it and Europe, which the South paints to itself in such gorgeous colors, is nothing but a *dream*—an impossibility. There are no conditions or relations on which such a trade can be based; nothing moving direct from Europe to the South. The merchandise it consumes comes from an entirely different quarter. But there are other unsurmountable obstacles of a climatic and geographical character. The epidemics which almost annually visit Southern ports, render them uninhabitable a considerable portion of each year, and forbid their being made great depôts of merchandise. Were even such objections removed, no single port in the South, with, perhaps, the exception of New-Orleans, has the means of cheap and expeditious distribution. The commerce of that section is regulated by natural laws, not by the fancy or speculations of excited politicians. To change its present current, direction or volume, natural laws must first be subverted. As it is, the speculations of the South will exert about as much influence in this matter, as a gentle breeze would in overturning the Pyramids.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.—A TEST CASE FOR THE COURTS.—The arrival of the captured slave-bark *Cora*, with three of its officers in irons, affords our Judiciary another of those opportunities for vindicating the Anti-Slave-trade laws, which are becoming unpleasantly common. The case seems to be unusually clear. The frigate *Constellation*, cruising off the mouth of Congo River, at the close of September, observed the *Cora* standing out to sea; and, a signal to round to having been disregarded, the boats of the man-of-war were dispatched in pursuit, and a capture was effected. On board were found the prisoners, WILSON, OLSEN and FREDERICKS, who, under one RENTZ as master, were in charge of the slaver; and in the hold were more than 700 negroes.

The negroes were landed in Liberia; RENTZ, who is presumed to be JOHN LATHAM, the owner and master of the vessel, was taken into St. Paul de Loando by the *Constellation*, along with the larger portion of the crew; while the three mates have been brought hither to test the rigor of American law.

There is no apparent reason why they should not be made to feel it. So tempting are the profits of this frightful business; the wages are so ample, and the fare, as the clearance of the *Cora* demonstrates, so luxurious, that it is hardly a wonder the sailor greedily seeks such service in preference to the hardships usually suffered in the forecastle. A fortunate voyage of the kind usually enables all engaged in it to live riotously as long as such ill-gotten wealth is accustomed to last; and then another adventure may be reckoned upon to repair the exhausted exchequer. It is the business of Government to counterbalance these allurements with all the terrors of the law. Men must, if practicable, be deterred by well-grounded apprehensions of a punishment as certain as, and far more formidable than the attractions of the nefarious business, if any vitality is to be communicated to our hostile legislation. It is the duty of the United States Attorney for the District, and of the Grand Jury, to see this punishment awarded; and although the ill success of previous efforts of the same character might reasonably discourage a new attempt, yet in the present instance the proofs appear so conclusive, that it may be well now to determine once for all, whether the Slave-trade be punishable in our Courts of law or not.

We would also submit to Judge ROOSEVELT the propriety of prosecuting upon the bonds, under which, last Spring, the *Cora* was released and enabled to put to sea. This business of becoming security for the departing slaver, is doubtless a profitable one for the bondsmen, who can hardly assume the risk without a proportional share in the venture. But on the principle of obstructing, in all possible ways, the equipment and dispatch of these vessels, it is clearly the business of the authorities to hold all who have in any way promoted the expedition to the full extent of their responsibility. Men will not lightly lend themselves and their names to the villainous commerce, if they feel sure the compulsory payment of twenty or thirty thousand dollars is to be one of the consequences of success; and if by the certainty of this penalty they can be prevented from interposing for the release of the suspected craft, it will be clearly impracticable for the adventure to be consummated. The attention of the District-Attorney is especially invited to this subject.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT TO BE INVITED TO ENGLAND.—Of the kindly fruits to come of the Prince of Wales' visit to this country, it is scarcely probable that the present generation will see the full benefit, but of the genial warmth of feeling which is to produce them, even the present moment furnishes an illustration. It is well known that one of the Prince's most pleasant surprises was that afforded by the brilliant spectacle of our military companies—a spectacle which, in no other part of the world, has a parallel. Compared with the regularly organized volunteer companies of his own country, there was an evident superiority here, which could not fail to excite his admiration.

Curiously enough whilst the Prince was thus feasting his eye on our citizen defenders, the volunteer companies of England were actually discussing among themselves the project of inviting an American regiment to England, there to exchange fraternal salutations. Whatever may have been the little vanities and superfluities of the Volunteer movement in Britain, it is creditable to it that it has on all occasions looked to the United States for the full embodiment and illustration of its meaning. The reception given to the Prince warmed the various companies into a desire to show this practically; but, as we have no prince to send for our "mither's sake," and receive the homage of a generous people, it was resolved to invite an entire regiment of sovereigns; and as the Seventh Regiment is perhaps the finest specimen of what the Empire State can produce, it was determined that this should be the chosen body.

The suggestion was received with so much enthusiasm that there is no longer a doubt about its practical realization. The Seventh Regiment may consider itself booked for London, and not in a commonplace *Adriatic*, or vulgar *Persia*, but in a first-class British frigate, with lots of bunting flying and the smallest possible allowance of coal in the bunks; for it is stated that the Government has expressed its willingness to place one or more war-steamers of the first class at the disposal of the volunteers, for the purpose of conveying the Americans to London and back again. In London the regiment will be placed under efficient charge, quartered sumptuously, and duly ciceroned to every place of interest in the English metropolis, and every other part of the tight little isle. The expense of this international courtesy is estimated by the volunteers at $150,000, but the enthusiasm is such that if double that amount be needed it will be forthcoming.

The members of the Seventh Regiment have a decidedly pleasant time before them, and on their return will be able, we are sure, to boast that they have conquered the largest city of Europe without bloodshed. To be conveyed to London, entertained there for a fortnight, furnished with an unlimited supply of Hansom cabs, supplied with a universal railroad ticket, and then reëmbarked amid the booming of friendly guns and clanging of brass bands emulous of tying the national airs of the two countries into true lovers' knots, is something, even in these depressed times, to look forward to with pleasure. Blood, after all, is thicker than water. Only a few weeks ago a Mr. KLOTZ ROUSSELL was condemned to an ignominious Press death for proposing that the English volunteers should visit Paris in their uniforms, apparently for the purpose of affording a little innocent recreation to their lively neighbors. It was in the very midst of the howl which this proposition excited that the present movement was inaugurated, and we have reason to know that from that moment to the present it has grown in popularity, until it may now justly be regarded as a *fait accompli.* The final arrangements would have been completed ere this but for the fact that the English volunteers were anxious to await the Prince's return, in order that he might have the pleasure of leading the movement.

IN WHAT DIRECTION THE SOUTH IS TENDING.—No one who has studied the subject with any care, believes that the Southern States, if they succeed in breaking up this Union will form one of their own upon the same model. They will have a consolidated Government of some kind—a military despotism, most likely; but a confederated Republic will be out of the question.

The Savannah *Republican* calls attention to a significant article in the Columbus *Times*, which first sets forth the position that our Federal Government is a failure, and then proceeds thus:

"The 'Federal Government' *is a failure.* What then? The States, of course, revert to their original position, each sovereign within itself. There can be no other just conclusion. This, then, being our position, the question for sober, thinking, earnest men is, *what shall we do for the future?* I take it for granted that no man in his senses would advocate the remaining in so many petty sovereignties. We should be worse than Mexicanized by that process. What, then, shall we do? In the first place, I would say let us look around and see if there is a Government of an enlightened nation that has not yet proven a failure, but which is now, and has ever been, productive of happiness to all its law-abiding people. If such a Government can be found—a Government whose first and only object is the *good*, the REAL good (not *fancied good*, an *ignis fatuus* which I fear both our Fathers and ourselves have too much run after in this country) of all its people, if such a Government exists, let us examine it carefully; if it has apparent errors, (as what human institution has not?) let us avoid them. Its beneficial arrangements let us adopt. Let us not be turned aside by its name, nor be lured by its pretensions. Try it by its works, and adopt or condemn it by its fruits. *No more experiments.* 'I speak as to wise men; judge ye what I say.' I am one of a few *who ever dared to think that Republicanism was a failure from its inception*, and I have never shrunk from giving my opinion when it was worth while. I have never wished to see this Union disrupted, but if it must be, then I raise my voice for a return to a

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY.

It may seem early to open such discussion, as it is certainly unwise. But the leading men in this disunion movement are evidently so much encouraged by their success, and the prospect of immediate triumph, that they think it safe to prepare the Southern mind for the next step in the great conspiracy.

LAST DAYS OF THE CITY FATHERS.—Our enterprising Aldermen and Councilmen would seem thoroughly familiar with the Scriptural maxim which announces that "unto those who *have*, shall be given, and they shall have abundance;" their interpretation of the passage, however, not exactly coinciding with that commonly adopted in Christian pulpits. They even go so far as to interpolate the text and make it read—"unto those who have the power of granting City franchises, shall be given, and they shall have abundance."

It was, doubtless, to illustrate this fundamental maxim of aldermanic and councilmanic faith that, on the 26th day of last month, extended privileges were granted to the Third-avenue Railroad Company; and a resolution was "put through" both Boards of our incorruptible City Fathers, having for its object to transfer an expense of between $20,000 and $30,000 from the shoulders of the Railroad Company to the public treasury of the City, while at the same time making the Company a free gift of extended rights in the matter of laying down railroad tracks and constructing depôts.

That the Company have "given" for this, and that the City Fathers will "have abundance" in reward for their courtesy, no reasonable doubt can exist. It is decidedly a "big thing," as men say at the City Hall; but inasmuch as no ordinance can be repealed by resolution, the City Fathers will have to try again before they can lay claim to having

"honestly earned their money." To repeal an ordinance, the Charter makes it necessary that an ordinance shall be passed, no resolution or other motion availing for such a purpose. Let the "ring-men" of both Boards, therefore, revise their action in this matter, and at least pay us the compliment of observing the forms usual and prescribed on such occasions.

Between now and the last day of the month they have so much of this kind of business to do, that no blundering or other useless delays should be tolerated. Above all, let there be no mistake in the formalities of handing over the City Hall to George Law as a stable for the mules and other quadrupeds of his various City Railroads. This should certainly be done by solemn ordinance, and not by any trivial resolution. The same course should also be observed in giving Castle Garden to Commodore Vanderbilt as a ticket-office and storehouse for his various lines of steamers.

The Murder in Twelfth-Street.—The murder committed in Twelfth-street on last Friday morning, presents so many and such aggravated features of wanton brutality in its commission, as very strongly to suggest the idea that the perpetrator must have been a lunatic. It is rarely in the annals of crime that a person possessing as much sanity as the average of murderers, will exercise any more cruelty than is requisite for the sure accomplishment of his purpose. But in the case under notice the person murdered received sufficient injuries to have killed half-a-dozen of her sex and age. Her throat was cut from ear to ear, almost severing the head from the body; and jars, bottles, the leg of a chair and a hatchet, seem all to have been used in crushing her skull and obliterating the features of her face.

Had this crime taken place at midnight in a lonely farm-house, far from all danger of interruption, even then its utter and excessive barbarity would have suggested an insane origin. But taking place in one of the populous streets of New-York, at an hour in the forenoon when pedestrians are most abroad, and with a family residing on the floor immediately above the rooms in which the noisy crime was committed, it is all but impossible to believe that any one possessing the average sanity of murderers could have been rash enough to engage in its execution.

All the other salient points of the evidence, so far as developed, go to prove that Mrs. Shancks was killed by a lunatic. The family residing overhead give testimony that the noise during the commission of the crime was so loud as to make them think "that carpenters were at work in the room below;" but no cries appear to have been uttered by the victim, thus indicating that her skull must have been beaten in upon her brain by a sudden blow from the heavy earthen-ware jar, which was itself broken to fragments in the concussion. After this some bottles, a hatchet and chair-leg were used to deface her features; and finally, as she lay dead on the floor, the knife she had been cutting her breakfast with was employed to cut her throat. The murderer then wiped his hands carefully on such clothing as lay loose round the sitting-room, and passed into the store or front room to empty the till with bloody fingers and select such articles as seemed portable and of value.

Let it be remembered that all this took place at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, citizens constantly passing before the door, a family residing overhead, and the house itself one of those hastily-built frame buildings little adapted to smother any noise or cries taking place within. Had any friend or customer of the deceased knocked at the front door while the crime was in progress, there could have been but little if any possibility of the murderer's escape. The insanity of the perpetrator may have been either of the spasmodic kind, resulting from mental disease, or one of those sudden ebullitions of fury which mark certain stages of *delirium tremens*; but of the fact that the crime on its face gives evidence of insanity, we think there can be no doubt, and the Coroner should take this point into consideration while following up such clues as may be presented.

The Disunionists and the Message.—The Charleston *Mercury* speaks of the President's positions, taken in the Message, as "anomalous," but infers from them that "the military power of the United States will not be used by him to coerce South Carolina after she goes out of the Union." It expresses its sympathy with him in the difficulties by which he is surrounded, and adds that "all he can do now as a magistrate and a citizen is to make *the dissolution of the Union peaceable*."

A correspondent of the same paper says, "the Message stands as scarcely an equivocal declaration that this Union is ended,—its days numbered—its work done."

Whatever Mr. Buchanan may say, and the Southern Disunionists believe, we fear they are destined to a very rude disenchantment. Dissolution will not be an "accomplished fact" when the resolutions declaring it have been passed with immense applause. No expiring Administration at Washington can commit the people of the United States to the destruction of this Government. There will be no disunion that is not either accompanied, or followed by War. The South will do well to proceed on this hypothesis, whatever action they may decide to take.

Bogus Secession.—The Springfield *Republican* notices a rumor that the *Daily News* is about to be greatly improved by being placed in the hands of "a colony from the Times office." That mode of effecting a reform is certainly judicious and ingenious,—but we are sorry to say that we see no immediate prospect of its being carried into active operation. There has been no such colonial secession from this office as such a project would imply.

Naval and Military Intelligence.

In compliance with orders from the Navy Department, a survey was yesterday held on the U. S. sloop-of-war *Savannah*, by naval officers, and a statement of her exact condition will be forwarded to Washington without delay.

The Brazilian corvette, the *Donna Isabel*, whose loss has been announced from Europe, was the same which received an overhauling at the Brooklyn Yard. She was considered a first-class ship.

The U. S. corvette *Brooklyn*, which arrived at Norfolk with the Chiriqui Commission, is to be prepared for sea forthwith, and report says she has been detailed as Flag-ship of the East India Squadron. Her officers and crew will be detached and paid off. It is not decided whether to send the *Brooklyn* to New-York or Philadelphia.

A naval exploring party, in command of Lieut. North, of the Navy, left Norfolk on Wednesday in the steamer *Calypso*, for Albemarle Sound.

The War Department has just issued in pamphlet form, a forcible tribute to the bravery, endurance and patriotism of that portion of the United States Army which has been recently engaged in conflict with Indians. It is called Order No. 11, and describes, in a pleasant manner, the chief engagements of the Summer and Fall. In the Department of the West, the services of Major Sedgewick's command against the Kiowas; in the Department of Texas, Lieut. Hazen's expedition, Corporal Collins' pluck, and Major Heintzelman's operations, and other gallant actions. In the Department of New-Mexico, the Navajo war furnishing several exciting chapters; in the Department of Utah, the late depredations committed upon emigrants; and in the Department of California, the invasions of the Paintes, Barmocks, and Shoshones, are mentioned in detail, and furnish innumerable evidences of the trials and energy of our soldiers. In enumerating instances of individual heroism, with which the little document is studded, the exploits of two Irishmen receive deserved prominence. One Pat Collins, of the Second Cavalry, attacked twelve Indians, killed one, wounded one mortally, and two slightly, and routed the remainder. Private Wheelan, of the First Cavalry, having been surrounded by nine Indians, and wounded in both legs, managed to kill two red skins and broke sabres on the skulls of his assailants, when three comrades gallantly rescued him.

NEWS FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Arrival Home of the La Plata Exploring Expedition—The Results Attained—Political Intelligence, &c.

By the bark *La Plata*, Capt. Crowell, arrived yesterday, we have dates to Oct. 24. The *La Plata* brings home as passengers Commander Thomas I. Page, U. S. N.; Lieut. R. R. Carter, U. S. N.; Lieut. O. F. Johnson, U. S. N.; Jacob Dungan, Passed Assistant Surgeon; John W. Tynan, Third Assistant Engineer, and four men belonging to the La Plata Expedition.

Although the detention of the commander of the Expedition, on duty connected with the Squadron against Paraguay, limited in some measure the extent to which the exploration would otherwise have been carried, we are assured that its labors when mapped and presented to the public, will exhibit an interesting and important addition to geographical science, and prove, as did the previous exploration of those waters, an additional incentive to the extension of commerce into the heart of South America.

Commander Page, officers and men have returned home in good health, having completed their laborious and difficult work of surveying the principal branches of the Rio de La Plata, to the distance of over two thousand miles above Buenos Ayres, leading to many very important towns located in a rich and fertile country, which will, in future, prove a great benefit to the public at large. Already we can see the effect of it in many different ways. One of which is, that a few years ago there was hardly known a steamer in those waters, now we see them threading their way up the extensive rivers thousands of miles, where, a short time ago, no one supposed them navigable.

The most important political intelligence brought by the *La Plata* is that of the consummation of the labors of the Convention of Santa Fé, whereby the Province of Buenos Ayres has become *bona fide* one of the States of the Argentine Confederation. This final act was officially done on the morning of Oct. 21, by the solemn oath of the Governor, Gen. Mitre, before the assembled city in the Plaza Victoria; after which the ceremony was concluded by the performance of the *Te Deum* in the Cathedral. At night there was an exhibition of grand fireworks, and the rejoicing and amusements of the day ended by the reunion at the Opera of all the fashion and beauty of the city, the Governor and Ministers appearing in the Government box.

About ten days previous to the sailing of the *La Plata*, news reached Buenos Ayres of a revolution (for all forcible political changes in that country, however slight, are thus denominated) having occurred in the Province of Santiago del Estero. The Governor, taking advantage of his official position, attempted to influence or control the popular elections, which caused great dissatisfaction, and, after an ineffectual remonstrance from Don Manuel Taboada and his friends, they resorted to force, and, being largely in the majority, they caused the Governor to flee the country. Quiet was soon restored by the appointment of the President of the Senate, Don Jose Galay, Provisional Governor.

The wool crop had not come into market at the time of the *La Plata's* sailing, as the clipping takes place in November; but a full one and good prices are anticipated.

Hides were still held at such high prices—within a fraction of those by last quotations in the United States—that there were no shipments. The United States brig *Dolphin*, Commander Steedman, sailed from Buenos Ayres Oct. 21, *viâ* Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, for home.

Amusements.

The artists' combination at the Academy will give their second performance to-night, and will try once more to keep alive the failing fires on the altar of Music. Flotow's charming and seldom performed opera of "Stradella" will be given with Formes in a part originally written for him, and Stigelli and Mme. Inez Fabbri in *rôles* admirably adapted to their talents.

In the dramatic world it is not unamusing to watch the ups and downs of theatres—to see how one rises and another sinks like balls from a juggler's hands, and almost as quickly. Laura Keene's, which has so long been at the foot, has sprung, in the last two weeks, to the summit of the glittering circle; while Wallack's, a whilom there, has this week lost a little of that great success which has attended it through the season. To complete the round, the New Bowery is slightly on the descent and "the old 'un" once more on the rise, while the Winter Garden with Mr. Booth and Niblo's with Mr. Forrest have occupied steadily, since the opening of the season, that intermediate point of altitude in which safety lies. Each of these baubles is a little world to those who are on it, and has a ruler who influences its mutations—and strange rulers one or two of them are. But we must descend from our telescopic view of the Theatrical system to a microscopic glance at the interior of each particular planet.

On to-night, and probably every night, Mr. Edwin Booth, around whom popular interest is most centered for the hour, repeats his great *rôle* of *Richelieu*, in which he clutched the dramatic diadem with a bound. Each night he seems to gather in his audience with a firmer grasp. Mr. Booth represents better than any living actor now that unfailing grace of manner which was the seductive attribute of *Richelieu*, and which alike conciliated the affections of those he employed, and governed the minds of those who employed him, and which so strangely softens that at times unbridled temper with which he trampled imperiously on those who crossed his path, and strode on to his purpose. There were passages in Mr. Booth's personation which fairly brought the audience to their feet, and swept them into an excess of enthusiasm.

Mr. Forrest, between whose personations and Mr. Booth's there naturally exists just now a rivalry of comparison, will repeat *Macbeth*, regarded by his admirers as one of his greatest parts, every alternate night.

The "Seven Sisters," who came so opportunely to lift up the lovely suppliant Laura, have not yet bated a jot of their attraction. Whence they came we know not. They are said to be the joint creation of the able director, Mr. De Walden, and the accomplished manager, Mr. Lutz, who has shaken off the gloom of the past few months, and is in high feather—a good box-sheet being a wonderful restorative. Come whence they may, they have done good service, and the warrior virgins, headed by Miss Keene, with a pair of locomotives before whose girth Heenan's or Morrissey's would pale their ineffectual vastness, scatter nightly around a general Zouave atmosphere, and fire the Bowery with thoughts of Algiers and Lamoriciere—and the closing fairy scene, in which sweetness and clearness of painting is combined with such subtle delicacy of imagining, elicits most deserved commendation.

"The Model Hypocrite," like its parent piece, "Tartuff," has not been so effective as an acting play, as its closet perusal would lead the best judge to anticipate. Still the excellent acting of Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Lester Wallack and Mr. Blake, is an unfailing attraction here, and the young *débutante* continues to add a flower each night to the garland she wore with such charming *esprit* and grace on her first appearance.

Sun-gleams, like sorrows, usually fall thick. Another new and native claimant for public favor will in a short time appear at the Winter Garden, in the person of Miss Amy Eliott, a daughter of the celebrated physician, Dr. Eliott, and who may be pleasantly remembered by many for her performance in the "Hour Before Dawn" at the amateur theatricals at the Academy of Music.

At the Old Bowery, Pantomime and prancing steeds are the attractive order of the day, while at the New they still pursue their good old track of playing romantic dramas of intense interest, with terrific denouements set off in corpulent notes of admiration in the bills.

Barnum's crowd of curiosities has at last culminated in the greatest of all—himself. This week he celebrates his fiftieth birthday, by producing himself, and delivering a description of his powers and peculiarities of a most racy and amusing character. For 25 cents you can see his bosom bare, and examine all its secret caverns and recesses.

It is said of Beau Brummell that a gentleman, meeting his valet one morning outside his dressing-room, with several tiers of ruffled neck-ties on his arm, and asking him what they were, answered, "These, Sir, are our failures." So the brief dramatic chronicler of the hour, in looking over the lists of passengers now and for some time to come from Europe, may point out, on each arrival, a name or two, and similarly say, "These, Sir, are our failures." The first of this beautiful batch—and one who deserved a better fate—Miss Josy Gougenheim—arrived recently by the *Arabia*. Mrs. Howard and Miss Julia Daly will probably next follow. Mr. Brougham, who did not succeed at the Haymarket, is playing in the provinces, and the eminent tragedian, Mr. Neafie, was playing in a small village in the North of England "for a few nights only." Such treasures are too precious to be wastefully bestowed. Boucicault, like the last rose of Summer, is left blooming alone. It is not his present intention ever to return here. Niagara Falls and things of that class are, he says, very fine, but he prefers Piccadilly. He has purchased a very pretty spot at Brompton called "Hereford House." Miss Heron, after much wailing, has abandoned all hope of obtaining an engagement in London, and retired on Paris in disgust. Mr. Stoepel has not succeeded in bringing out his "Hiawatha."

Messrs. Wheatley & Clarke have taken the Philadelphia Academy of Music, and intend bringing out Miss Cushman and Mr. Booth together in "Macbeth."

The Kansas Disturbances.

St. Louis, Saturday, Dec. 8.

Letters and dispatches to the *Democrat*, from the Southwest Expedition, announce that Gen. Frost had been to Fort Scott and had an interview with Gen. Harney, who had undoubted knowledge that Montgomery was entrenched at Mound City, three hundred strong, and determined to fight. Gen. Harney desired the support of Gen. Frost, and it was thought their combined forces would be sufficient to capture Montgomery. Lieut. Scott had been disabled by an accidental shot through the leg.

Conviction of a Murderer.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 8.

James Hurley, who killed Wm. Laughrey while the latter was arresting him for a burglary, committed some months since, was to-day found guilty of murder in the second degree. At the close of the testimony Chief Justice Bigelow ruled that if the jury find that the purpose of killing was first entertained by the prisoner during the struggle with Laughrey, they cannot find him guilty of murder in the first degree under the statute, even although they also find that Hurley knew Laughrey to be an officer, and was seeking to arrest him. Hurley is quite young, but known as a desperate thief and burglar.

The Official State Canvass.

Albany, Sunday, Dec. 9.

The State Canvassers met here on Saturday, and canvassed the vote of the State, with the following result: E. D. Morgan, 358,272; Kelly, 294,812; Brady, 19,841. For Lieutenant-Governor—Campbell, 361,914; Crain, 293,572; Viele, 18,425. Canal Commissioner—Barnes, 367,958; Wright, 293,853; Jaycox, 18,547. Inspector of State Prisons—Bates, 359,457; Rhodes, 294,066; Allen, 18,550.

Van Wyck's majority over St. John, in the Tenth Congressional District, is 148.

Closing of the Canals.

Albany, Sunday, Dec. 9.

Under a resolution adopted by the Canal Commissioners, the water is to be drawn out of the canals on Wednesday. No boats are now moving on the canal, those ice-bound between Albany and Schenectady having been got through.

The Putnam Phalanx at Home.

Hartford, Conn., Saturday, Dec. 8.

The Putnam Phalanx reached home this noon. They were received by a salute of sixty of the Phalanx who did not go to Washington, and the Colt Guard. Thousands lined the streets and great enthusiasm prevailed.

Fire at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Dec. 8.

Blessey's oil store, on the corner of Poydras and Magazine streets, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $30,000, which is partly insured.

No. 6 Maiden-lane.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
Wholesale stock of
FANCY GOODS
At Retail.
TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gauls' Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amsdell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 78 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.
G. E. MENDUM, Proprietors.

A Christmas Present.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE,
With important improvements, at reduced prices, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmas Holidays.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Gaiters, Boots and Shoes.—Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants'. Boys' and Youths' Balmoral Clump-ed-soled Boots, very fine article, warranted to wear. Prices very low for these best City-made goods.
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
No. 303 Canal-st.

Squire & Lander
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters. A competent lady in attendance.

Attention is Respectfully Called to the Ad-vertisement in the auction column, of the large sale of China and Glassware by BROWNE & NICHOLS, on manufacturers's account.

Frozen Gas Meters.—To prevent this annoyance, have your meters at once filled with the Patent Non-Freezing Fluid. Sold only at No. 592 Broadway. Call and examine it.

Finkle & Lyons' Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of ex-tra-fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair and Whiskers dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Alexander's Silameau for Coloring the Hair a natural brown or black, without staining the skin, and without a preparation, just received and for sale by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beau-tifying the Hair, sold only at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

Graves—Barbey.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Diller, Mr. Robert Graves to Cesarine Amelia, second daughter of A. Barbey, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

White—Barnard.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Dr. Sprague, Mr. Norman White, of New-York, to Miss Anna Hale, daughter of F. J. Barnard, Esq., of Albany.

DIED.

Boyce.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 9, Mrs. Rachel Boyce, widow of Thomas Boyce, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. Richard Horton, No. 442 4th-st., on this (Monday) evening, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The remains will be taken on the following morning to Yonkers for interment, by the 10 o'clock train.

Stilwell.—In this City, on Sunday, 9th inst., in the 78th year of her age, Mrs. Lavina Stilwell, relict of the late Nathan Stilwell.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M., from the residence of Mr. John Akin, No. 618 2d-av., near 37th-st. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

Campbell.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 9, William Bayard Campbell, eldest son of Duncan P. Campbell.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

Wiley.—In this City, after a lingering illness, Sarah Wiley, aged 52 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 246 West 13th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Prichard.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 8, of consumption, Mary Adaline, youngest daughter of the late Thomas G. Prichard.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 181 East 15th-st.

Martin.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 8, of consumption, William Martin, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of Alexander Graham, No. 35 Cannon-st.

Beach.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 8, Mrs. Sophia Beach, widow of the late Lewis Beach, Esq., aged 60 years, 4 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 284 5th-av.

☞ St. Louis and Cincinnati papers please copy.

Rodon.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 9, at her residence, No. 66 Bank-st., Elizabeth S., relict of Thomas Rodon, late of the Island of Jamaica, aged 58 years.

Her friends, and those of her grandson, James S. King, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Kingston, Jam., papers please copy.

Maxwell.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 9, Mary, daughter of Margaret and George T. Maxwell, aged 8 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of her mother are invited to attend the funeral, from her mother's residence, No. 121 East 31st-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock precisely.

Hoyt.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 7, Sabina, widow of Goold Hoyt, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at Grace Church on Monday, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Young.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 7, at the house of Mrs. Richard Tweed, No. 237 East Broadway, Aline Tweed, daughter of George B. and Ann Eliza Young, of New-Orleans.

Further notice will be given as to time of funeral.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

Searle.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 9, after a long and painful sickness, Jane Mary, beloved wife of J. Searle, in the 50th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 11th inst., from her late residence, No. 184 Lexington-av., southwest corner of 32d-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Borland.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, at the residence of her son, David L. Borland, No. 84 Pike-st., Mrs. Mary Borland, aged 77 years.

☞ Nebraska and Philadelphia papers please copy.

Bellows.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Dec. 8, Mrs. Lucinda Bellows, relict of Charles H. Bellows, formerly of Newburgh.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, A. A. Belknap, No. 46 1st-place, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Samuels.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Dec. 8, of diphtheria, Annie Alice, infant daughter of Capt. Samuels and Annie S., his late wife, aged 19 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock this day, (Monday,) from No. 40 Sydney-place, Brooklyn, to Greenwood Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Allen.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 9, John Allen, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother Mathew and of Mrs. Shields, are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 107 Johnson-st., near Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance to convey all those who may wish to accompany his remains to Greenwood Cemetery.

Sims.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Dec. 7, Mary Ann Titus, wife of Samuel H. Sims, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 256 Bergen-st., near Powers, this day, (Monday,) 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Van Riper.—In Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 8, Rachel Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob J. and Elizabeth Van Riper, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Hudson-av., Bergen, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Martin.—In Middle Bush, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 7, at the residence of her son-in-law, Jerome R. Wyckoff, Mrs. Jane Martin, widow of Leonard Young Martin, aged 84 years.

Brinkerhoff.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 9, of malignant scarlet fever, Hattie, daughter of Richard and Harriet Brinkerhoff, of Brooklyn, L. I., aged 7 years.

Funeral services will be held at the house of Mr. Frederick Steinle, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

Arnold.—In Poughkeepsie, on Sixth Day (Friday) morning, at the residence of her father, Solomon V. Frost, Mary S. Arnold, widow of Nathan Arnold, aged 46 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.
☞ These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 585, Dec. 8, 1860.

66, 54, 37, 61, 78, 20, 14, 44, 67, 31, 77, 28, 5, 43.

Class No. 586, Dec. 8, 1860.

70, 60, 35, 46, 66, 47, 38, 57, 39, 9, 32, 62, 72.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 8, 1860.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

BEECHER'S SERMONS.

The Publishers of the BOSTON DAILY TRAVELLER have made an arrangement with *Rev. Henry Ward Beecher*, to publish *every Saturday* during the ensuing year, a Phonographic Report of his Evening Discourse addressed to the congregation at large. These Sermons will be revised by *Mr. Beecher* himself, and *published in no other paper*. They will be published in the *Daily, Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly Traveller*.

Particular attention is paid in the TRAVELLER to *Foreign* and *Domestic News, Ship News, Markets* and *Stock Sales*. The proprietors are determined, that while they furnish the cheapest paper, it shall in no respect be inferior to the best paper in the country.

The REVIEW OF THE WEEK, a summary of all the news of the week, with a running commentary upon the most important events, by one of the best and most experienced writers in the country, is another feature peculiar to the TRAVELLER, and adds greatly to its value.

We will furnish the papers on the following terms:

Daily, Single Copy	$6 per year.
Five copies	$20 per year.
Semi-Weekly, Single Copy	$3 per year.
A Club of Ten	$20* per year.
Weekly, Single Copy	$2 per year.
A Club of Ten	$10* per year.

* And One Copy to the getter up of the Club.

☞ *Cash always in advance.*

WORTHINGTON, FLANDERS & CO., PUBLISHERS.

DAILY TRAVELLER for sale by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

For sale by all News Agents, at Wholesale, by ROSS & TOUSEY.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
Established at No. 28 Bowery, in 1818.
A SPLENDID assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.
All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented. Sole AGENT for LOUIS RICHARD'S EXTRA FINE RUBY JEWELED LEVERS, a very desirable WATCH for those whose business require PERFECT TIME, A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery.

RICH CARPETING.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.
Hegeman's & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 35 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms, No. 506 Broadway.

LADIES' FAIR.

The Second Unitarian Society of Brooklyn will open their fair on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, and continue during Wednesday and Thursday. It will be held in Mr. CARY'S Store, in Atlantic-st., under the Ladies' Gymnasium, opposite the Athenæum. The Court-st. and Fulton Ferry cars pass within a block, and the Atlantic-st. cars from the South Ferry pass the door. Great pains have been taken to make this Fair one of unusual attraction, and the managers will aim to have all articles sold at reasonable prices. Tickets, 25 cents, entitling the bearer to admission at any time, can be procured in New-York, at Mann, Stearns & Beale's, No. 141 Fulton-st., and at the *Christian Inquirer* Office; in Brooklyn, of Mr. Noyes, at the Athenæum, and of R. J. Davies, Fulton-st., corner of Clinton.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.
The largest stock of Stereoscopic Goods at the lowest prices ever offered in America, ready for the holiday trade. The LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, No. 594 Broadway. PAUL & CURTIS, Agents.
Send for Catalogue.

PHI KAPPA SIGMA.—THE BIENNIAL CONvention of our Fraternity will be held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in this City, on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Oration at the Anniversary will be delivered by Wm. Godley, A. M., of the Beta Chapter, College of New-Jersey, Princeton, and the Poem by Albert H. Slape, A. B., of the Epsilon Chapter, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn.

LAMPS FOR CARBON OR COAL OIL.—A present for the holidays both useful and ornamental. A rich, beautiful and varied assortment, comprising over 200 different patterns, suitable for holiday gifts, for sale at reduced prices, at the depôt of the CARBON OIL COMPANY, No. 191 Pearl-st., near Maiden-lane.

THE LUTHER ATWOOD OIL COMPANY'S
ILLUMINATING OIL,
MADE BY THE
DOWNER PROCESS,
Equal to the best KEROSENE, manufactured by any
any other parties.
IS NEARLY COLORLESS.
ENTIRELY DEODORIZED.
BURNS IN ALL RESPECTS TO PERFECTION.
For sale in any quantity, by
U. TALLMAN,
No. 34 Burling-slip,
New-York.

NEW BOOKS

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SUPERB ENGLISH FAMILY BIBLES.

Just received, from our London House, an invoice of the above in the most beautiful bindings. Also, on hand, a most elegant stock of United States Episcopal PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, and ENGLISH BIBLES, all sizes, in every variety of best Turkey Morocco and Genoa Velvet bindings, with clasps, &c., in styles to suit all tastes.

EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:

I.

CONDUCT OF LIFE.

By Ralph Waldo Emerson.
1 volume, muslin. $1.

Contents: Fate, Power, Wealth, Culture, Behavior, Worship, Considerations by the Way, Beauty, Illusions.

The above volume is uniform in size and style with Mr. Emerson's previous works.

II.

POEMS.

By Rose Terry.
1 volume, muslin. 75 cents.

For sale by all Booksellers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,

FOR MAKING

BREAD, TEA CAKES,

ALL KINDS OF PASTRY, &c.,

MANUFACTURED BY

EDW. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,

Proprietors of Shawmut Chemical Works,

NO. 33 INDIA-ST., BOSTON.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN is the result of careful chemical research.

Bread of all kinds, made by using it is light, more digestible and nutricious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, will retain its moisture longer than by any other process, and the whole preparation for the oven need not exceed ten minutes.

It is not perishable, and is available in places and at times when yeast is not within reach, as at sea. In all climates, and under all cirumstances, it may be adopted, thus obviating all difficulty of procuring yeast or other ferment which is frequently of an inferior quality, rendering the bread more or less unwholesome.

It is valuable as regards economy, as a saving is effected in the flour of not less than 16 per cent. In the common process, much of the saccharine of the flour is lost by being converted into carbonic acid gas, and the waste is incurred solely for the purpose of generating gas to raise the dough. By using Concentrated Leaven this waste is avoided, and the gas obtained in a manner equally efficacious. Fermentation destroys a part of the flour or meal; a barrel of flour, weighing 196 pounds, which ordinarily makes about 250 pounds of bread, gives by this process 290 pounds, thus effecting a very important saving. By conformity to the directions on each package, any person capable of ordinary attention may conduct the process, and the result will invariably highly satisfactory.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. HAYES,

ASSAYER TO THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

I have analyzed the Concentrated Leaven manufactured by Messrs. Edw. Chamberlin & Co., with reference to its purity and efficiency of action in producing the effect of yeast in distending dough, and thereby rendering it fit for making bread. This article is skilfully compounded, from perfectly pure materials. It raises the dough without consuming the sugar or any other principle in the flour, perfectly; and the same weight of flour will produce more sweet, palatable bread than can be obtained through the aid of yeast; while for cakes and pastry it is invaluable, as it saves all risk and much time of the pastry cook. The experiments made by me confirm the statements of the manufacturers, and prove this compound worthy of public approval and extended use.

Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, State Assayer.

HOW TO USE IT.

BREAKFAST AND TEA ROLLS.

Three teaspoonfuls of Leaven to one quart of flour; mix thoroughly by passing two or three times through a sieve; rub in a piece of butter of half the size of an egg and make the paste with cold milk or water, (milk is preferable,) barely stiff enough to permit rolling out. Much kneading should be avoided. Cut into desired form, and place immediately in a hot oven and bake quickly.

LOAF BREAD.

The same proportion of Leaven and flour sifted together as above; omit the butter, and make the paste thick enough to knead into a loaf, and bake immediately in a slow oven.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

Flour and milk sufficient to make one quart of batter, add one egg; then three teaspoonfuls of Leaven; beat to a froth and cook quick.

SPONGE CAKE.

Two cups of white sugar, beaten with the yelks of six eggs—the whites of six eggs beaten to a froth; then beat all together; add three cups of sifted flour, one cup of water, and three teaspoonfuls of Leaven; flavor with two teaspoonfuls of essence of lemon, and bake in a quick oven.

CORN CAKE.

One pint each of flour and Indian meal, and three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, well sifted together; add one gill of molasses and two eggs; mix them with milk, and bake in a slow oven.

CUP CAKE.

Five cups of flour and three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, sifted together; add one cup of butter, two of sugar, and two eggs all well beat together; mix with milk: then add a cup of currants, and spice to suit the taste. Bake about half an hour.

LADIES' CAKE.

Three-quarters of a pound of flour and four teaspoonfuls of Leaven, sifted together; one pound of sugar and six ounces of butter, beaten to a cream; the whites of eight eggs, well beaten, and the juice of one lemon; mix with milk.

WEBSTER CAKE.

Five cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, three cups of sugar, one of butter, one of milk, and two eggs; fruit and spice to the taste. Bake about half an hour.

See directions in each package for making Graham bread, Boston brown bread, dumplings, Chamber-st. cake, sponge cake, jumbles, election cake, soft sugar ginger bread, hard sugar ginger bread, silver cake, doughnuts, butter pudding, jonny cake, gold cake, Japanese cake, apple pudding, Highland cake, Union cake, and every variety of pastry.

For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.

GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

GALENA DAILY ADVERTISER.
(Established 1847.)
Terms, by mail, $6.
GALENA TRI-WEEKLY ADVERTISER.
(Established 1847.)
Terms, $4.
GALENA WEEKLY GAZETTE.
(Established 1833.)
Terms, in advance, $1 50.

The GALENA WEEKLY GAZETTE is the oldest established newspaper in the Northwest.

It has the largest circulation of any paper northwest of Chicago.

It is the best advertising medium west of Chicago.

Its subscribers reside principally in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Advertising contracted for on reasonable terms. Address the Publishers,

H. H. HOUGHTON & CO., Galena, Ill.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Direction have great pleasure in announcing that they have made an arrangement with MR. WILLIAM PAGE, to deliver a course of three lectures on ART, before the Mercantile Library Association, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on the evenings of FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 21 and 28, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies to the course, $2; a gentleman or lady to the course, $1. For sale at the Library and down-town Office, and at the Music and Bookstores, and at the Art Repositories. Single admission tickets, 50 cents; for sale only at the door.

REMOVAL.—DR. HUMPHREYS HAS REMOVED his HOMŒPATHIC MEDICINE STORE and Office for consultations from No. 562 to No. 648 Broadway, just above Bleecker-st., where he will be happy to meet his old customers and patients.

MR. LORD WILL GIVE HIS SECOND lecture, on *Representative Women*, at Clinton Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. Also, will continue his day course at Rutgers Institute on TUESDAY at 1 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE NEW PIECE CALLED THE
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.

From the Express.

"The Seven Sisters" are no less than the seven daughters of the old gentleman in sable, who is baptized in the present piece by the name of Pluto. It seems that Mrs. P. is very ill used by him. The seven Misses P. demand of him permission to visit earth. He sternly refuses. Mrs. P. takes it upon herself to baffle her husband. She accordingly starts for New-York with them, and Mr. P. starts after. When they arrive upon earth the Seven Sisters take a fancy to acting, and indulge in it at Miss Laura Keene's Theatre. The daughters of the Plutes are a fast "lot." They make love to everybody, enlist a corps of femininely spiritual Zouaves, play the devil in every sort of fashion; come down in the world, vend peanuts, candies and apples for a means of living, and take a turn at blacking boots. In conclusion their father takes them back to his loving bosom, all save and except two, who having loved on earth, enter thereby upon mortality, and consequently are pushed off under the protection of Ceres, in another sphere, which is named the Birth of the Butterfly in the Bower of Beauty. We must do the justice to Laura Keene to say that in many respects it must take precedence of any show piece which we have seen upon the stage. Portions of the *mise en scene* are extravagantly splendid, of which we may particularize the last scene of the piece. Emerald light, water as clear as crystal, (it was represented by looking-glass,) water lilies, revolving pillars, in short everything which could increase the grace of the lines, or the luxury of the colors, were welded by the genius of the scene painter into one brief and delicate vision of fairyland, which the public in general, at the close of a tolerably long evening, instead of hurrying away from, lingered over until the curtain fell, and then insisted on having the curtain drawn up once more to give them another glance at its greenly sunny glories. T. B. Johnston was excellent as "Asa Trenchard," or "Ashlaroth," and somebody else, we think Levick, as "Lord Dundreary." The Zouave Drill—a theatre scene from the stage, and that scene which we have attempted to describe—as well as a thousand other stage inventions, formed the main attractions.

From the New-York Herald.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—The grand spectacular piece of the diabolical order, the "Seven Sisters," which has been for some time in preparation, was produced at Laura Keene's to an immense and delighted audience. It is a most extravagant extravaganza, full of amusing situations, abounding in local hits and witticisms, and altogether laughter-provoking from beginning to end. But the specialites of the piece are the fine spectacular effects and groupings which follow each other in rapid succession, and in getting them up neither study nor expense appear to be spared. The Zouave drill and march, in the second act, is admirably done and elicited repeated applause; but the crowning glory of the piece is the grand transformation scene at the close. As a spectacle, it is certainly the finest thing ever produced for combination of color, change and beauty of effect. This scene alone is said to have cost the management $5,000. It should be seen by every one for whom anything in the scenic and spectacular line has any attraction. Miss Keene was called out after the fall of the curtain, and enthusiastically applauded.

From the Daily Times.

Laura Keene's.—A "grand operatic, spectacular, diabolical, musical, terpsichorean, farcical burletta in three acts, called the 'Seven Sisters,'" was produced at this theatre. Of course there was plenty of fun, brimful and overflowing. Miss Keene, Miss Polly Marshall and Mrs. Allen, with Messrs. Peters and Leeson, were great in their respective parts and kept the audience in a roar of laughter, from the first rise to the final fall of the curtain. The entire piece is one of those indescribable and admirable absurdities at which we laugh heartily when we see it, while we are almost ashamed of ourselves the next morning for having been amused with such folly. But, for all that, we are ready to advise our friends to make themselves equally foolish, and, for that matter, would not object to a repetition of the folly ourselves.

From the Saturday Press.

If you care to see a jolly and irrepressible set of imps come on earth, go to Laura Keene's and see the "Seven Sisters." Anybody who can follow the "Seven Sisters" through their brief but chequered earthly career, and not get more or less fun out of the thing, must be sadly deficient in humor. The *Tribune* man seems to think there is a little too much "nigger" in it. And yet the "irrepressible, dreary and dismal nigger" (Burnett) is really a very capital creation, and as the fact of his being quite out of place among the "Seven Sisters," was intended to typify his being quite out of place everywhere else (after election.) I think his introduction a very clever idea, and very well managed. My own feeling, however, at the close of the play, was that I had seen too little of Laura Keene and Lotty Hough, and accordingly, with my usual consistency, I went to see it all over again the next night, and also the next, besides trying to see it yet again on Thanksgiving Day, when, with hundreds of others, I had to go away sorrowing. And this is about all I can say now, to the "Seven Sisters," except that it goes off with great spirit and winds up with the most brilliant scenic display I have ever seen. If other and more sensible people are annoyed by the incongruities of the piece I have only to say that if it were a thousand times more incongruous, I should like it even better, since it would be a still more complete picture of human life.

From the Leader.

Certainly "The Seven Sisters" sustain the mystical reputation of the number. The young ladies aforesaid do and say an immense number of funny things, for no earthly purpose, that I could see, except, perhaps, with the vile intent of amusing that huge monster, the general public. Miss Keene's conduct has shocked me terribly. The general public, I am sorry to say, do not agree with me. The G. P. insist upon recognizing this affair of Miss Keene's as a very extraordinary one. Tell the G. P. that there is no plot worth mentioning, and the G. P. don't care. The G. P. says plots often bother people's heads, and they are better off without them. And say to the G. P. that there is no good and sufficient reason why those characters should come on the stage and cut up all those shines, and the G. P. declares that reasonable people are generally excessively dull. Insinuate to the G. P. that, exquisitely beautiful as the last scene is, it has nothing whatever to do with the rest of the play, and the G. P. say, "Never mind, it's a big thing; did you ever see anything equal to it?" So I suppose we must let the interesting young ladies run along on their own book, or, as a Troy editor expresses it, travel on their individual curves. I might say something about de gustibus, &c., but the truth is, Colonel, I laughed as "consumedly" as anybody else.

From the Sunday Times.

"The Seven Sisters," is an indescribability, the ghost of everything, and of course, therefore, spirited, but the body of nothing—the closing scene being a perfect miracle of spectacular transformation and effect. As far as the extravaganza has any story, it is that Pluto—a polite as well as classical name for his sulphuric majesty—has seven daughters, who insist on seeing the earth, and do it. They turn up in New-York and see all the sights. Then they all go back again to the place not to be named to ears polite, and stay there, except two, Diavoline and Satanella, who, having fallen in love, are banished to the abode of Ceres, in order to give a chance for the last scene, which is remarkably gorgeous. All the rest is put in for the sake of the scenery, and the dancing, and "Dixie," and the Zouave drill. Take it altogether, however, the "Seven Sisters" is the finest kind of an optic, spectacular, Christmas show piece and amusing whip syllabub absurdity. It has made a great success, and crowds are attracted by it.

From the Sunday Courier.

The new show piece at Laura Keene's is, like all the show pieces at this elegant house, superbly put upon the stage; the public appear to regard it as entitled to their affectionate regards. The "Seven Sisters" are a set of diabolical beauties, full of fire and fun. The best that can be said of the piece, is that it is altogether indescribable and perfectly adapted to the exigencies of the season. It is calculated to draw, it does draw, and will continue to draw for a long time, and those whom it draws quarter nicely in a very pleasant manner on cushioned seats, and makes them forget secession, the tightness in the money market, and everything else which has a tendency to make people feel blue and look blue.

From the Sunday Atlas.

Laura Keene's—"The Seven Sisters."—Breaking a butterfly on the wheel has always been regarded as an inexcusable and useless cruelty, and this consideration, if no other, would save the new piece of Lady Laura's from any attempt at rigid criticism. Lady Laura, with a candor which does her great credit, and with a recklessness perfectly charming, womanly and delightful, informs us on the bills of the first night that the piece is a humbug, a delusion and a snare, only formed as a sort of spider's web into which a certain quantity of nonsense, a certain number of Phidian legs, and a certain amount of very pretty scenery can be inveigled. As to the manner in which it is presented, high praise is due both to the actors and the scenic artists. The scenery and stage arrangement are excellent throughout. The modes in which the dead sister, with the voice of warning, continually makes her appearance to save the brother and foil the machinations of the demon, are all admirably arranged. The scenery and management of the visit to the lager-bier park are equally commendable; and the happy idea of the little giant of moonlight, in which Flutella takes the opportunity for a pas seul, could not well be excelled either in thought or management. The scenic arrangement of the imitation theatre is capitally done. But admiration culminates at the concluding scene. It is gorgeously, magnificently beautiful—at all points even more beautiful than any of the tableaux of "Novelty" and "Variety" at the same house years ago—which is saying all that need be said in commendation. Human loveliness, machinery, silk, gilding and colored fires are all exhausted to produce this effect.

From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper.

Laura Keene's.—At this house was produced, on Monday evening, a nondescript piece, called the "Seven Sisters," destined to be "the success" of Miss Keene's season. This success is entirely due to the scene painter, Mr. Roberts, who, for the concluding tableau, has produced a scene of fairy land so dazzlingly beautiful that we are at a loss for words to describe it. We can only say that it is the most complete triumph of scenic art we have ever witnessed, and we doubt whether it has been excelled in any theatre in the world. The fairy ferns trembling as though instinct with life, the mirror-like water, the floating lilies, the many-colored shells, the revolving pillars, and thousand other indescribable wonders, combine to form a picture of most exquisite loveliness. We heartily congratulate Miss Keene as having made a veritable success.

This beautiful play will be presented
TO-NIGHT
AND
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
WITH
MISS LAURA KEENE
AND
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY IN THE CAST,
AND THE
BEAUTIFUL SCENE
CALLED THE
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY,
IN THE
BOWER OF FERNS.
THE
WHOLE OF THE MACHINERY
of this scene is from the
ORIGINAL MODEL,
AND
PRODUCED UNDER THE DIRECTION
of, and the scene painted by
MR. JAMES M. ROBERTS.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN,
AND
SEATS MAY BE SECURED
without extra charge
TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.
The performance will terminate at
TEN O'CLOCK.
NOTICE.
In consequence of the crowded house on Thanksgiving afternoon and evening, in compliance with the request of
MANY LADIES
AND
HEADS OF FAMILIES,
who are unable to attend an evening performance, Miss Keene will give
A MATINEE
OF THE
SEVEN SISTERS,
ON NEXT
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Dec. 15, 1860.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2.
CHILDREN 25 CENTS.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, Dec. 10,
A large and magnificent stock of
LACES
AND
LACE GOODS,
viz.:
POINT D'ALENCON, AQUILLE, VENISE, DUCHESS AND APPLIQUE LACES, COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, COIFFURES, PELERINES, SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, TRIMMING LACES, &c.
ALSO,
A large invoice of
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Imported Expressly for the Holidays.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

355 BROADWAY. 355
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK
OF
FALL GOODS,
At a great sacrifice, viz.:
SILKS, from 50 cents per yard.
SILK and VELVET ROBES, at half-cost of importation.
DRESS GOODS, in great variety, at and under cost.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at less than wholesale prices.
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, MOURNING GOODS, at greatly reduced prices.
SHAWLS.
INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, BLANKET, and other desirable SHAWLS, in great variety, at and under cost,
UNTIL JAN. 1.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 10,
A lot of
HANDSOME SILKS,
WINTER COLORS,
At 4s. 6d. per yard.
A lot of
HEAVY SILKS, at 75 cents per yard.
Also,
ELEGANT FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
At $17 50 per robe,
JUST HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

EVENING AND PARTY DRESSES.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 10,
A large assortment of
RICH AND BEAUTIFUL
EVENING AND PARTY DRESSES,
At prices to induce purchases.
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Continue the sale of
LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS.
ENGLISH AND
AMERICAN LONG CLOTHS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.,
At a great reduction from regular prices.
Also,
500 BALMORAL SKIRTS, at $1 25 each,
Just landed per *Asia*.
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

R. H. MACY'S
CLEARING SALE FOR DECEMBER.
STOCK MUST STILL BE REDUCED.
STILL ANOTHER REDUCTION ON FANCY BONNET RIBBONS.
The balance of our 12½c. and 15c. Bonnet Ribbon will be sold this week for 10 cents.
The balance of our 18c. and 2s. Ribbon will be sold this week for 15 cents.
FURTHER REDUCTION ON HOSIERY, &c.
All our 1s. 6d. Hosiery closing for 1s.
All our 2s. Hosiery closing for 1s. 6d.
All our 3s. Hosiery closing for 2s.
All our 4s. Hosiery closing for 3s.
All our 3s. Gloves closing for 2s.
All our 4s. Gloves closing for 3s.
All our 6s. Gloves and Gauntlets closing for 4s.
All our Ladies', Misses' and Gent's Under Vests and Drawers
MARKED WAY DOWN, TO CLOSE.
100 doz. Gent's Merino Shirts and Drawers will be closed out for 3s.
50 doz. will be closed for 4s.
50 doz. will be closed for 6s. and $1; best goods imported.
OUR STOCK OF LACE GOODS, CROCHET, FRINGES, CORDS AND TASSELS, EMBROIDERIES, CAMBRIC EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, CORSETS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER CLOTHING, &c.,
MARKED WAY DOWN.
Our whole stock of French Flowers, Ruches, Head-Dresses, Fancy Combs, Gilt Goods, &c., all to be closed out previous to January 1, as we are going to make an entire change in that department.
YANKEE NOTIONS
Closing out at very low rates.
Best Pins 4c. a paper. Best Needles 4c. a paper, &c., &c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

GREAT RUSH AT OAK HALL!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
SELLING OFF
SELLING OFF
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING
AT THE GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED!
THE MOST FASHIONABLE, NEWEST and LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING!
BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING!
BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING!
AT LESS PRICES
AT LESS PRICES
AT LESS PRICES
THAN ANY HOUSE
IN THE CITY, IS AT
DE GROOT'S OAK HALL,
DE GROOT'S OAK HALL,
DE GROOT'S OAK HALL,
Nos. 84, 86 and 88 FULTON-ST.

AT RETAIL.
LARGE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.
LINEN SHEETINGS, All widths.
NAPKINS, ⅝ and ¾ sizes.
BLANKETS, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4.
QUILTS, White and colored.
DOMESTIC COTTON, 4-4 to 12-4.
DAMASK CLOTHS, From small to large size.
SHIRTING LINENS, Every quality and make.
Our Housekeeping Stocks we
Shall close for about
COST.
LACE CURTAINS REDUCED
30 per cent. from FORMER PRICES.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
At prices that must command an
IMMEDIATE SALE.
Real Point Lace Collars, $3, worth $4 50.
Real Point Lace Sets, at all prices.
Honiton and Applique Lace Collars, $1, worth $1 50.
Valenciennes, Inserting and Medallion Collars and Sets.
Point Applique Lace Handkerchiefs, $4, worth $7.
Inserting Lace Handkerchiefs, from $3 and upwards.
Paris Embr'd Linen Handkerchiefs, from 6s. and upwards.
French Embroidered Collars and Sets, (new styles.)
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50 and upwards.
Rich Lace Coiffures, Barbes Capes, Berthes, &c.
Illusion Lace Sleeves, very choice and new styles.
Infants' Caps, Waists, Robes, Frocks and Capes, &c.
Japanese Linen and Embroidered Sets.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late PETER ROBERTS, No. 425 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
500 Needlework Sets, Collars and Cuffs,
37½ cents per Set, (half the original price.)
1,000 Sets COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
Only $1 the set, (worth $2.)
800 Sets COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
Only $1 50 the set.
700 Sets COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
With Handsome Buckles,
At $3 the Set, (actual value $5.)
1,500 WORKED COLLARS,
From 25 cents to $1 each.
1,000 Embr'd and Hem stitched HANDKERCHIEFS,
75 cents each, (value $1 25.)
ALL DECIDED BARGAINS.
Will be offered on Monday, Dec. 10.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A CARD.
We will offer
On Monday, the 10th, the whole of our stock at and below cost,
Consisting of
The latest styles of Embroideries, Laces, Flowers, Ribbons, Mourning and Illusion Goods,
Ladies' Dress Caps and Head dresses.
The ladies will be able to judge for themselves. Closing up the business here.
RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
REAL LACE MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, SCARFS, VEILS, BARBES, COIFFURES, CAPES, FLOUNCES, COLLARS AND SLEEVES, MOUCHOIRS AND BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS, &c.,
At popular prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

LADIES' COTTON AND MERINO HOSIERY AND MERINO UNDERGARMENTS,
At greatly reduced prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE CHEAPEST stock in the City. Nice fitting Corsets $1. Also Werley's Patent French Corsets very cheap. Skirts and Corsets made to order. N. B.—Children's Corsets and Shirts, Alexandre's Gloves, at Mrs. ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
NO. 140 6TH-AV.,
Near 11th-st.,
LATE JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.
FANCY GOODS
Selling off at half cost.
All kinds WINTER HOSIERY and GLOVES,
All sizes and styles in
LADIES' AND GENT'S UNDERGARMENTS,
At Exciting Prices.
Sale commences every day at 10 o'clock.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1860,
An immense assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
viz:
CALICOES, REPS, OTTOMANS, STUFF GOODS, MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
These goods, for the convenience of customers, will be cut up in dresses, marked in plain figures, and put upon a separate counter.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

THE ART OF FEMALE GRACE.
BY MISS SOPHIA SEYMOUR.

When woman drapes her lovely form
In robes of studied grace,
The colors rich, the textures warm,
And suiting well her face,
Then beauty takes a loftier air—
A grander, purer cast—
And men admire as chaste and fair
What else unmarked had past.

But best of all the garments made,
Since Eve to sin awoke,
Are those rich robes of cloth and braid—
The gay and graceful cloak—
The Spanish Mantle, which conceals
The form 'tis used to drape—
Or the neat Basque, which half reveals
The figure's rounded shape!

All these, and wrought in textures rare,
At ROBERTS' Store you'll find,
Worthy the fairest of the fair,
The kindest of the kind;
Mantles, and Cloaks and Basques are seen,
Blacks, purples and maroons,
Such as might grace the radiant queen
Of Fashion's gay saloons.

Ask for the CRYSTAL PALACE Store,
The store which ROBERTS keeps,
Where still across the crowded floor
The tide of Fashion sweeps;
Gorgeous as was Aladdin's dream
Is that fair shrine of trade;
And still bright eyes delighted beam
On Cloaks by ROBERTS made!

W. R. ROBERTS'
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 Bowery,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Cloaks, Mantles, Shawls, &c., &c.

FINE CLOAKS AT A STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICE,
DURING THE PRESENT MONTH and the HOLIDAYS.
I AM NOW OFFERING, AND SHALL CONTINUE TO DO, AS ABOVE,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMANT
OF
ENTIRELY NEW AND FASHIONABLE
LADIES' CLOAKS
Ever exhibited by me, and at a great
REDUCTION FROM REGULAR PRICES.
SEVERAL NEW STYLES OF MATERIALS FOR CLOAKS, JUST IMPORTED AND IN PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE, WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, 10th inst.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
CASHMERE NECK SCARFS,
AT LOW PRICES.
500
PARIS BROCHE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Between Broome and Grand sts.

WINTER TRADE.
1860–61.
DRY GOODS.
We are now offering a full and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, which will be replenished daily through the Winter.
Merrimack and Cocheco Prints.
Merrimack Second Prints.
Sprague's Second Prints.
Madison (formerly York State) Prints and other styles.
De Laines—Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton.
Flannels, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, all the best styles.
A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and other Woolens.
A large stock of White Goods.
A large stock of Hosiery.
A large stock of Yankee Notions.
Prices to correspond with the present value of money, and as low as any other house in this market for cash and approved credit. We shall be wide-awake and ready for trade.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park place, and 20 and 22 Murray-st.

CHEAP GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At No. 355 Broadway.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY,
At very low prices,
A VERY LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
Specially adapted for holiday presents.
For convenience,
GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
Will be marked in plain figures, and arranged on the centre tables.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have some of the
GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered in
EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED SETS,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
Just the thing for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BENSON'S
NEW STYLES OF
CLOAKS,
DECEMBER STYLES
As now worn in Paris,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
310 CANAL-ST., opposite Mercer. 310
Also, FINE FURS CHEAP.

CHEAP AND GOOD SHAWLS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
LONG BROCHE SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
AND SHAWLS FOR MISSES,
At BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
SILKS, POPLINS, OTTOMANS,
PARIS DRESS GOODS.
CHEAP DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $5
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $7,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a rich Cloak at $—
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for rich Beaver Cloaks at $9,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for fine French Beaver Cloth Paletots at $6 50,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Moscow Beaver Cloth Paletots, with Capes at $10,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for new, elegant and fashionable Cloaks, Basques, Sacques, Paletots, Arabians, &c.,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Misses' and Children's Cloaks, go to
W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth 8s.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

500 PIECES ALL WOOL PLAIDS,
Only 2s 6d per yard,
(Formerly 4s.)
1,000 pieces yard-wide CHINTZ CALICOES,
At 12½ Cents per Yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 10,
A large lot of
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Also,
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF HEMSTITCHED, UNDER COST.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

OTTOMAN VELOURS.
ENTIRE STOCK—NEW STYLES.
REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT'S
BANKRUPTCY!
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS'
Worth of
LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS,
AND
LADIES' and MISSES' FURS,
ALL TO BE SOLD
at
50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
OR
ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.
HANDSOME SETS OF REAL MINK SABLE.
$20 worth $40.
$20 CLOAKS FOR $10.
$30 CLOAKS FOR $15.
$40 CLOAKS FOR $20.
ALL PORTIONS
OF THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM
WILL BE
SOLD AT THE SAME PRICES,
IN PROPORTION TO
THE ORIGINAL COST,
viz.:
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
BANKRUPT SALE
Of BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 BROADWAY.

CLEARING OUT SALE
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:

Brocatel Curtains for $80, formerly sold at	$100
Silk Reps and Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at	60
Tapestry Curtains for $30, formerly sold at	45
All Wool Reps Curtains for $20, formerly sold at	30
Satin de Laine Curtains for $20, formerly sold at	35
English Damask Curtains for $12, formerly sold at	18
Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at	40
Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at	30
Very Rich Curtains for $10, formerly sold at	18

And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains,
from $1 50 to $10 per window,
Or will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:
Satin de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth....$1 70
English Damask reduced to 70c. per yard, worth.... 1 00
This reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.
To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
We now offer our entire stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS
At retail, below wholesale prices. BEAVER AND VELVET CLOAKS made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

359. SOLFERINO, ROSINE AND MAGENTA BROCATELS AND ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS. **359.**

359. LACE CURTAINS. AT REDUCED PRICES. **359.**

359. NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, AT VERY LOW FIGURES. **359.**

359. DRAPERIES. LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES, OF SATIN DE LAINES, PLAIN and BROCHE COTELINES and BROCATELS. Made to order by the best upholsterers. **359.**

359. WINDOW SHADES. FOR STORES, CHURCHES and PRIVATE DWELLINGS, AT KELTY'S BROADWAY. **359.**

301 DRY GOODS GIVEN AWAY. 301
INQUIRE FOR THE NUMBER.
DON'T FORGET THE NAME.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand street,
To meet their obligations,
are
DETERMINED TO SACRIFICE
$150,000 WORTH OF THE
Newest Styles of
RICH DRESS GOODS.
Look at the Prices. Examine the Goods.
150 pieces rich ELMORE CLOTHS, silk and wool,
At 50 cents per yard, cost 90 cents to import.
RICH SILKS, cost $1 50, offered at $1.
RICH SILKS, cost $1, offered at 85c.
RICH SILKS, cost 88c., offered at 65c.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, cost $1 25, offered at 75c.
FRENCH MERINOS, cost $1 13, offered at 75c.
PARISIAN REPS, cost 75c., offered at 50c.
PARISIAN DE LAINES, cost 20c., offered at 12½c.
500 RICH OTTOMAN VELOUR DRESS PATTERNS,
At $4 50; actual cost, $6 75.
500 pieces ELMORE CLOTHS,
At 50 cents; cost 90 cents per yard.
Ladies can now replenish
Their wardrobes
With the latest styles of
RICH DRESS GOODS
At a cost of
ONE-THIRD LESS THAN AT ANY TIME PREVIOUS.
Housekeepers will also find
The same reduction
On all the necessary articles
For home consumption.
Including:
FINE IRISH LINENS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
TABLE DIAPERS,
RUSSIA DIAPERS,
SCOTCH DIAPERS,
TOWELINGS,
NAPKINS, &c., &c.
Also,
150 pieces BROWN SHEETING, at 5 cents per yard.
250 pieces BROWN SHEETING, at 6¼, fine and heavy,
Quilts, Blankets and Flannels, &c., &c., &c.
Cloths, Vestings Cassimeres and Jeans,
ALSO,
An elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOTH CLOAKS,
Of every description,
Included in the general sacrifice.
N. B.—State and Eastern bills taken at par.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE.
GREAT SACRIFICE IN ORDER TO CLEAR OUT STOCK.
3,500 Rich Chenille Nets, (all colors) imported, 18c., 31c., 44c.
750 Rich wide Bonnet Strings, 1¼ yds long, 3s. 6d.
2,100 bunches Rich French Flowers, closing out 6c. 9c.
1,500 bunches Feathers, colors and black, 6c., 10c., 15c.
3,500 yards colored and black Ribbons, 6c., 10c., 12c.
Closing Shetland Wool Veils, 12½c.
Closing Silk Lace Veils, 12½c.
Closing Worked Bands, 6c., 9c.
Closing fine Lace Collars, 31c.
Closing Chenille Scarfs 8c.
Ladies, KINZEY is Closing out his stock of rich Velvet Trimmings, all shades and colors, 2c., 4c., 6c., 8c., 12c. 15c.
Also, closing stock of Dress Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c., 6c., yard.
Closing out Ladies' Fleeced Lined Hose, 12½c.
Closing out Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Hose, 10c.
Closing out Ladies' Cotton Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Closing out Gents' Hosiery, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12.
Panic Merino Hose, 10c.
Panic Wool Hose, 9c.
Panic Half Hose, 5c.
Panic Gloves, 2c. pair.
Panic Cloth Gloves, 2c.
Panic Lined Gloves, 9c.
Panic Silk Gloves, 10c.
Panic Kid Gloves, 25c.
Closing out entire stock Worked Collars.
Closing out entire stock Worked Sets.
Closing out entire stock Lace Goods.
Closing out entire stock Flowers at any price.
Ladies, KINZEY is clearing the entire stock of Fancy Goods at about half price; Gilt Hair Pins, 6c; best Pins, 3c.; best Needles 3c.; Spool Cotton, 1c.; Velvet Porte-monnaies (2c.; fancy Hair Pins, Bags, Scissors, 6c; Porte-monnaies. All closing at panic prices. Woolen Goods, Ruches, Bonnets, Head-dresses, Hoop Skirts, all closing out at wholesale or retail, at
WM. KINZEY'S,
Nos. 2— and 223 8th-av.,
between 21st and 22d sts.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS.
100 dozen Gent's Extra Heavy
WINTER MERINO VESTS,
All sizes at 75 cents each.
150 dozen MERINO HALF HOSE,
At 25 cents per pair.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DRY GOODS

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
We will offer our large and varied assortment of
CLOAKS,
For the balance of the season,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

"TO RETAILERS OF DRY GOODS."
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.,
Having purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of the "EAGLE PRINTS," will sell them to the trade at 6¼ cents net cash.
They are without doubt the cheapest Madder Print ever offered.
Also, a very large line of Madison Prints at 5¼ cents.
Also, 200 bales of Atlantic "W." Brown Shirtings, at 5¾ cents.
Also, 50 cases of ⅞ fine Bleached Shirtings, at 6 cents.
Also, a very large line of new styles Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton Delaines, at 15 cents.
We would also call the attention of the trade to our large stock of
"WHITE GOODS," HOSIERY,
WOOLEN GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, SHAWLS, &c.,
which we are closing out at very low prices.
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

POPULAR STOCKS.
Large additions will be made to the
Stock of All-wool, Plain and Broche
VELOUR OTTOMANS,
At 75 cents per yard,
(Value $1 25.)
150 pieces 6-4 FRENCH MERINOES,
Choice Colors and Fine Quality,
Only 50 cents per yard, (value 75 cents.)
5,000 DRESSES MERRIMACK PRINTS,
Latest Styles and Best Quality,
85 cents the Dress, of 10 yards each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

WM. HALL & SON.
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $100.
8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BUCKLEY'S NEW METHOD FOR THE BANJO.—It is the simplest and best method for learning to play that favorite instrument, without the aid of a master. In addition, the lessons, which are so complete that a child can understand them, the method contains, "Dixie's Land," "Glendy Burk," "Bonny Jean" and over 150 of the choicest Songs, Jigs, Reels and Walk-Arounds, &c., &c., many of them written expressly for this work, by the best banjo players. Price $1.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 28th-st.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE near 19th-st., piano-fortes repaired, regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GOLD, SILVER AND PAPER MONEY
Taken in exchange for
TEAS, COFFEE AND SPICE
In the absence of our usual Southern and Western Trade, we shall offer our stock, for sixty days, for cash, at the following reduced prices:
Prime new Oolong Teas, 35c., 38c. and 40c.
Good Black Teas, 25c., 28c. and 30c.
Choice Young Hyson Teas, 38c., 40c. and 42c.
Extra fine Breakfast Teas, 28c., 35c. and 40c.
Prime green Rio Coffee, 13c., 13½c. and 14c.
No. 1 Nutmegs, 40c. and 42c.
Sweet Chocolate, 15c., 18c. and 20c.
Cassia, in mats, 22c.
As we cannot here enumerate the many different articles in our line, we would assure buyers that our entire stock of Teas, Coffee and Spices will be offered, for sixty days, at prices well worthy the notice of all cash purchasers.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.,
Between Barclay and Robinson sts., New-York.
(237. 233. 235. 235. 233. 237.)

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A VERY STYLISH horse, 16 hands high, 6 years old, warranted in every respect. He can be used in double or single harness, and is a good saddle horse. To be seen at No. 24 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE PAIR OF BAY horses, 16 hands high, short tails, 7 years old, sound and kind; sold for want of use. Inquire at New-York Tattersalls, 39th-st. and 6th-av.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 6th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 265 Fulton st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Several new classes are now forming; also, an evening class for ladies. Send for a circular. The next Soirée will be given at Gothic Hall, Adams-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. A Grand Complimentary Soirée on MONDAY, Dec. 17.

F. H. FREDERICKS, PROFESSOR OF DANCING.—Schools and private classes attended in or out of the City. Address (by letter) UNIVERSITY, Washington-square.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also, ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 93 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., No. 38. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS a room, with breakfast, in a private family, where there are no other boarders or lodgers. Address J. W. B., Box No. 365 Post-office, stating terms.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET IN a first class house, with a private table, in a private family, at No. 90 East 18th-st., a few doors from Union-square.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. A few vacant rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, (fronting on Willow, entrance at the side on Cranberry,) one block from Columbia-st., and convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR two gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, at No. 202 Henry-st.

TO LET.—A FRONT PARLOR, THIRD FLOOR, contains large closets, hot and cold water, gas, grate, heated also by furnace; bedroom attached or separate, newly-furnished; back parlor, first floor, to let to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with first-class table. Call at No. 183 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; dinner at 6; reference required.

ROOMS TO RENT—NO. 687 BROADWAY. Three rooms on second floor, bedroom and closets attached, separately or together. To a responsible party on most reasonable terms. Also, a large back room to one or two gentlemen. $3 per week. Inquire of MADAME DE BENTOR.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED.—A NICELY furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, in a pleasant neighborhood within a few minutes' walk of the Mercantile Library and Cooper Institute. Breakfast and tea only. Address H. F. T., Box No. 3,544 Post-office.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED apartments on second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife. The house is pleasantly located in 11th-st., between University-place and 5th av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Address SIDNEY, Station D.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF Union or Madison square, by a family of three (adults), require 3 or 4 rooms on first or second story, (en suite preferred,) with private table. Address, stating location and lowest terms, HAMILTON, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

2 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—A fine suite of rooms to rent on the first-floor, furnished or unfurnished, at the Madison Park House, corner of Broadway. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good board, with rooms newly furnished, and each with fire and light, for $3 per week, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—THE ENTIRE SECOND story, consisting of four rooms, en suite, which will be let together, or divided in two sets, with breakfast; location very desirable. Apply to S. H., Box No. 493 General Post-office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF PARLORS ON THE FIRST floor, warmed and partly furnished, in a first class house in University-place, near 12th-st. Address Box No. 871 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.—A LARGE FURNISHED SOUTH ROOM, with closet, to let with board in a first-class house No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; family small; dinner at 6 o'clock.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., near 6th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 32 West 24th-st.

PARKER & BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

ELOCUTION IN CLASSES.—THE UNDERsigned will form two additional classes in Elocution for gentlemen, and one for ladies. Applications for membership should be made at an early day. A few students will be taught separately. A liberal deduction from the usual tuition will be made to clergymen and teachers. J. MADISON WATSON,
International Hotel, New-York.

AT PAINE'S, BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, Aritmetic, &c., are leading branches taught; yet ample provisions are made for instruction, in spelling and other English branches, each student receiving strictly private instruction, at No. 62 Bowery, New-York; No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Col. PAINE, the well-known teacher of Penmanship, is one of the best instructors in the State.—*Newport Mercury.*

AT ONLY $5.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, offers great inducements for persons to become good book-keepers by Jan. 1, 1861. Only think! A full course in double entry for only $5, to suit the hard times. Regular terms $15. Apply this day for $5 seats. Four vacancies.

STAMMERING CURED IN A FEW LESSONS.—Complete success.—City references.—Apply to G. VALE, teacher of navigation, surveying, drafting, with perspective, nautical and commercial book-keeping, &c., No. 351 Pearl, corner Frankfort-st., Franklin-square, New-York.

BOARD AND TUITION—IN A FIRST-CLASS seminary, for young ladies, situated in the upper part of the City, are offered in payment for a piano; terms reasonable. Address BOARD AND TUITION, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. G. G. DAVIES, A. B., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded students, (both sexes,) at moderate charges. Term commences Dec. 13, 1860. Catalogues sent upon application.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO tuition wishes for an engagement as resident governess; she teaches French and Music, with all the branches of an English education; would make herself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a home. No objection to the country or the South. Address L. E. T., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED female teacher to take charge of a mission school; well qualified to teach all the English branches; to lead the children in singing, and be able to give satisfactory references as to qualifications and religious character. Address Box No. 50 New York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE of Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, wishes to teach the English branches and music, in a school or private family, either in or out of the City. Best of reference given. Address, for two weeks, B. E. C. Brooklyn Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF BROWN UNIVERSITY, who has had several years' experience in teaching in one of the best high schools of the country, desires a home in an American or French family, as private tutor of boys. Address ALPHA, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring-st., New-York.

A GRADUATE OF RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, of experience in teaching, desires a position in a school, or as instructress in a family. Address GRADUATE, for two or three days, at Lockwood's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE NARDIN WATCH.
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of
JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

HOTELS.

MURRAY HILL HOUSE—5TH-AVENUE AND 40th-st.—Family and single rooms to let, with board, at very low rates, for the Winter.
J. R. BOSTWICK, Proprietor.

MANSION—HICKS-ST., BROOKLYN—HAS A few desirable rooms vacant, which are offered to families or single gentlemen on reasonable terms.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and — choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesal— —es at retail.
SIGMOND G— —, Practical Furrier,
No. 49 Broadway.

HAVANA ORANGES AND BANANAS.—A prime lot just arrived and for sale at No. 102 North Moore-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE,
On Manufacturers' Account,
OF
HOUSE AND TABLE FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS,
to commence at 10½ o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12,
and each day until the entire stock is sold, at the salesrooms and galleries of
BROWNE & NICHOLS,
No. 35 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office,
Comprising a most select and desirable assortment of
FRENCH PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, TEA SETS,
TOILET SETS—both plain, white and decorated;
VASES, CARD BASKETS,
TETE-A-TETE SETS,
COLOGNES, &c.
RICH CUT AND PLAIN TABLE GLASSWARE,
in complete sets, and also by the dozen.
Fine Bohemian Decanters, Goblets, Wine, Finger Bowls, Tumblers, Vases, Punch Bowls, &c., &c.,
both white and colored.
PARIAN STATUARY,
FRENCH BRONZES, very fine,
PARIS CLOCKS and
MANTEL SETS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
and a variety of fancy articles suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
These goods were consigned by the manufacturers to an importing house of this City, for the Southern trade, but in consequence of the existing political and financial difficulties, they will be sold in this market, on manufacturers' account, without reserve, for cash.
The goods will be arranged in lots to suit retail purchasers, and catalogues will be ready and the goods on exhibition on TUESDAY, at the salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11 and 12, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES.
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE.
And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.
Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Rich Bronzes, Costly Vases, Piano-forte &c.
At No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.
RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by order of Executor, a large variety of beautiful rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, all new and first-class; among which are two magnificent parlor suites in crimson and gold brocatel; one full suite in green velvet; all made to order less than two months ago; silk and lace curtains, two elegant etageres, bronzes, statuary, rich vases, over 600 yards rich carpets, elegant rosewood chamber furniture of every description, including twenty fine hair mattresses. Dining-room—Rich silver, China, cut glass, extension-table, superb heater, &c. All of which will be sold strictly without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
Dec. 11th, 12th and 13th.
Commencing at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 38 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place.
Peremptory sale of elegant made-up Furs, &c., being the entire balance of the stock of Messrs. C. E. Bressler & Co., to be sold without reserve, in consequence of dissolution of partnership. The stock comprises in part, superb real Russian sable sets; elegant Hudson Bay sable sets; rich dark real mink sets; together with a general assortment of ladies', gents and children's furs in every variety. Also, a splendid lot of sleigh, lap and carriage robes, &c., &c. The stock will be arranged and on view on Monday, Dec. 10, when purchasers are invited to call and examine.

JOSEPH SABIN,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
4th-st., one door East of Broadway.
MONDAY, Dec. 10, at 7 o'clock, a collection of ENGLISH and AMERICAN BOOKS, from a Private Library.
Also, a collection of
ENGRAVINGS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
TUESDAY, Dec. 11, and following days, at 11 o'clock A. M., the entire stock in trade of
DANIEL DANA, Bookseller.
TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 4 o'clock P. M., and daily till all are sold, an immense collection of
SUPERIOR ENGLISH BOOKS,
in quantities to suit the trade and private buyers.
CATALOGUES of all the above sales now ready, and the Books on view.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.
BY WILLS & ELSWORTH,
No. 66 Liberty-st., near Broadway.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 13 and 14, at 10 o'clock,
Large Peremptory and Attractive Sale of
FINE FRENCH CHINA.
Dinner and tea sets, rich decorated vases, rich cut and engraved glassware, papier-mache goods, silver plated ware, with a great variety of USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL GOODS. Catalogues on Tuesday.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable pair of Maltese jack and jennet, 3 years old, 58 inches high (14 hands,) black; have just arrived from Malta—landed since Nov. 6. These animals were selected by the importer from, and warranted to be of the best breed to be gotten on the Island. Persons wishing to obtain fine stock will do well to attend this sale. Also, a splendid pair of sorrel carriage-horses, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, very stylish and perfectly broken to all harness; one of them a superior lady's saddle horse, and warranted perfectly sound and kind in every respect. The property of a gentleman who sells them only for want of use. Also, a very handsome black horse, 16 hands, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all respects. This horse has been used by a private family, and is one of the most reliable in every way. A gray horse, 15 hands high, 8 years old, sound and kind in all harness, and is a good work horse. Also, a one-horse wagon.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 207 East Broadway, between Jefferson and Clinton sts., genteel first-class household furniture, comprising a general assortment, made to order, consisting of rich velvet carpets, mirrors, slabs and brackets rosewood piano-forte, rosewood etagere, centre-tables, parlor suites of rosewood, covered in crimson brocatelle, ormolu and enameled chandeliers and brackets, mantle ornaments and clocks, China enameled vases, 7 fine oil-paintings and engravings, window curtains, lace curtains, do. oiled, rosewood carved bookcase, carved secretary. Also a full assortment of first-rate bed-room furniture, in oak and mahogany, mattresses, spring-bed dressing bureaus, settees, chairs, 3-ply carpet, washstands, cabinets, card-tables, hall stand, &c., &c., China and glass-ware, with other articles not enumerated, including kitchen ware, &c. Sale positive.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, on TUESDAY, at No. 289 Jay-st., Brooklyn, comprising the entire furniture of a 3 story house, mahogany, parlor and chamber furniture, handsome pier-glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, feather beds, curled mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 454 Canal-st., the whole furniture, &c., of a large house, comprising parlor, chamber, dining room and kitchen furniture, China, glass, silver and other wares, sold in lots to suit purchasers; also about 14 velvet, tapestry, three-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Leferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE UNTIL THE 1ST OF MAY—A furnished house containing all the modern improvements, located in Brooklyn, west of Fulton-st., between Clark and Joralemon sts.; to be occupied by a gentleman and wife only. Address Box No. 1,938 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, in a first class house for a gentleman, wife and child. Address Box No. 933 New-York Post-office, stating terms and situation.

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City or Brooklyn; said farm contains 67 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J.; pleasantly located, and affording a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 2d-av. and 86th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within 30 minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex., No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Six to 36 acres; near depôt; first-class improvements; rich soil; plenty of fruit; pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new style for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the two conditions following as on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.
2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the Banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount, of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificate, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, DEC. 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
$300 Atlantic Ins. Scrip, '59		100 Continental Bank	$100
25 Shoe & Leather Bk.	$100	20 Am Exch. Bank	100
50 Union Bank	50	10 Bank of New-York	100
28 National Bank	50	27 Fulton Bank	30
88 Mechanics' Bank	25	20 Commonwealth Ins	100
20 Arctic Insurance	50	40 Metropolitan Ins	100
75 Relief Insurance	50	20 Security Ins	50
10 Imp. & Traders' Ins.	50	40 Col. Mar. Ins	100
220 B'klyn Cent. R.	50	20 N. Y. Fire & M. Ins.	100
10 Clinton Ins.	100	40 Mercantile Mut. Ins.	100
10 Stuyvesant Ins.	25	5 Lamar Ins	100
50 Am. Telegraph Co.	100	50 Fireman's Fund Ins.	10
20 Standard Ins.	50	20 Lenox Ins	25
10 Resolute Ins.	100	20 Lafayette Insurance	50
50 U. States S. S. Ref. Co.	100	40 Jersey City Ins	50
25 Great W. Marine Ins.	100		

$3,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. 2d mtg. 8 ℘ ct. Bonds.
[illegible] Tennessee State 6 ℘ cent. Bonds.
[illegible] Sacramento City and County 6 ℘ cent. Bonds.
[illegible] Virginia State 6 ℘ cent. Bonds.
[illegible] New-York City 6 ℘ cent. Central Park Stock.
[illegible] Missouri State 6 ℘ cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Dec. 13. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860 and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK of 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 13, 1860 The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, SS.—CHRISTIAN SHULTZ against THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY et al.—The Superior Court of Cincinnati.—By decree, at the October Term, A. D. 1860, of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, distributing money in the hands of the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Ohio, made on sale of lands under an order for sale issued out of said Court in the above entitled cause, there was found a balance, by said decree, in the hands of said Sheriff amounting to $3,044 47, belonging to the owners of the eighteen bonds and one hundred and sixty-two interest warrants outstanding and unpaid, said sum not distributed in said decree because the owners of the same were unknown to the Court. Therefore, notice is hereby given to the owners of said bonds and interest warrants of the setting apart of said sum of $3,044 47 for the payment of said bonds and coupons when the same shall be presented to said Court for payment.
R. H. STONE,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Cincinnati.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division,) No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 3, 1860.—The holders of Certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) are hereby notified that the annual meeting will take place at the office of the Trustees, on Wednesday, the 12th of December instant, at 12 M.

Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as matters of importance will be submitted. Parties not appearing in person, can act by proxy, according to the terms of the agreement of the 14th of December, 1858.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.
J. P. HEWETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF THE FIFTEENTH Article of Agreement, signed by the Bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, there will be a meeting of the subscribers to said agreement, held at No. 48 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of December, 1860, at 12 M. By order of the Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., Nov. 28, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE—ON first-class City property, or a mortgage of that amount will be purchased. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years.
Those wishing to remit money to their friends, can be supplied with drafts for any amount payable on demand, in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old established place of business,
No. 86 South-st.,
New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 29th December, and open on the 9th of January.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 4th-av., and 27th-st.
W. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.
The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage"—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 453 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES, FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES.—Elastic stockings, shoulder-braces, abdominal supporters &c. The GALVANO ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is a certain cure for spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on, or address, Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON WATER NOTICE—TO CONSUMERS OF CROTON WATER.—The main supply pipes, which were broken on the night of the 5th inst, being now completely repaired and in full operation, the order of the Board, of Dec. 6, is hereby rescinded.
THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
Dec. 8, 1860.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1860.
TO TAX PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, in pursuance of chapter 230 Laws of 1843, that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next, will be charged with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 22d day of October, 1860, to date of payment.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and depôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures, on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandize, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and the Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Patterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the depôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September, A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, station-houses, stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the depôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have, or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said depôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, depôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated Aug. 15, 1857, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 162 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 53 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 76; all the cabooses, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,261 box cars, numbered 1 to 1,264; 1,066 platform cars, numbered 61 to 2,960; 357 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2,852; 24 six-wheel cars, 13 four-wheel cars, 16 eight-wheel cabooses, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 235, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh*, *Henry Suydam*, *Junior*, *Dunkirk*, *Rockland*, *Canisteo*, *Chemung*, *Buffalo*, *Eastern*, *Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also, all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, grampus cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axles, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin-hose, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass, and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehanna, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Deposit, Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

And whereas, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved on the 22d March, 1860, provision was made for determining what portion of the aforesaid lands situated in Susquehanna County, Penn., were necessary and proper to be retained, for the use of the said Railroad, and for the sale and release of the residue, and a proceeding in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, under said act, has determined that a certain portion of the last named lands are to be released by the Trustees aforesaid and the purchaser, and it may be claimed under said act and proceeding, that contracts made by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the sale of parts of said lands, so to be released, are valid, and that the purchaser thereof, at the sale herein noticed, is bound to convey the lands so contracted, on payment of the balance due under said contract, and to convey, at reasonable price, all the lands so to be released, and that said Trustees are bound to release any title they possess thereto. Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that the purchaser will take the property aforesaid subject to said act and proceedings, and to all the obligations thereby created, and to the discharge of the duty of the Trustees thereunder, as they may be advised.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—FEDERICO TRENOR and Enrique Trenor and Joseph G. Loring and William B Newbery, plaintiffs, against ANDREA FACHIRI, alias Andrea Fachiria, and John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, partners in business at London in the Kingdom of England, under the firm name of A. Fachiri & Son, alias A. Fachiria & Son, or by whatsoever name the said John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, may be called, the plaintiffs being ignorant of his true name, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and forty cents with interest from the 29th day of October, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 27th October, 1860.
HENRY WHITTAKER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the said Clerk's Office on the 31st day of October, 1860.
HENRY WHITTAKER,
n5-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1860.
law6mM* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M Hockley. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
Making, together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.
Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $15; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed on SATURDAY, Dec. 15. The Adams Express Company's Great Southern Express is carried on this line. The Express Agents South will give information as to sailing days, fare, &c.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M.
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
Agents, } SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
} JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 13, at 3 P. M.
The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, 20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.
The MOUNT VERNON succeeds, and leaves on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, DEC. 10, STRADELLA.
Mme. INEZ FABBRI .... as .... Leonora.
Sig. STIGELLI .... as .... Stradella.
CARL FORMES (first time in America) as ... Barbarino
—A rôle which was expressly composed for him, and in which he stands as unrivaled as in that of Plunkett.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock.
First and only night of Flotow's charming Opera of STRADELLA,
with the following great cast:
Mme. INEZ FABRI .... as .... Leonora.
Sig. STIGELLI .... as .... Stradella.
CARL FORMES .... as .... Barbarino.
(for the first time in America)
Sig. QUINTO ... as ... Malvolio | Sig. MULLER ... as ... Bassi.
In the first Act, TARANTELLA, by
MLLE. ELENA, MONS. TOPHOFF.
And the Corps de Ballet.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Conductor .... THEO. THOMAS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy of Music; C. Bruesing's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Sibell's stationery store, No. 12 Wall-st.
In active preparation, Donizetti's
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO,
(The Child of the Regiment,)
And LA DAME BLANCHE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE NEW
FIVE ACT COMEDY,
called the
MODEL
HYPOCRITE,
Translated from the French and adapted by GEORGE FARREN, Esq.,
having excited the most profound interest and enthusiasm, will be acted
TO-NIGHT,
And every evening until further notice.
THE COMEDY
Includes in its
SUPERB CAST
The following
EMINENT ARTISTES:
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr Norton, Mr. Reynolds, Mr Floyd, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Henriques, (her 7th appearance on any stage,) Miss Fanny Morant, &c., &c.
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers .... Spalding & Rogers.
EXTRA ATTRACTION!
Ever anxious to please their patrons, the Managers have, at a very great expense, engaged
LEVI J. NORTH'S
STUD OF HORSES AND PONIES,
WITH
ROBINSON,
THE STAR OF THE SOUTH,
Acknowledged to be
THE BEST BAREBACK RIDER
In the World,
And the Juvenile Prodigies,
MASTERS GEORGE and HENRY.
Also,
THE CELEBRATED DANCING HORSE,
TAMMANY,
WHO WILL APPEAR ON
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1860,
In conjunction with the
NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS
AND
SIEGRIST and ZANFRETTA BALLET TROUPE,
Presenting an array of Talent never before offered to the Public.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. Nixon .... Sole Lessee and Manager
Thirteenth week and thirty-seventh night of the engagement of the eminent American Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10,
Will be acted Shakespeare's tragedy of
MACBETH.
Macbeth .... Mr. Forrest
Sustained by Messrs. Conway, Fisher, Mrs. Fenno, Mme. Ponisi, Mrs. Conway, Miss Athena, Miss Le Brun, &c., &c.
New scenery, effects, costumes, appointments, &c., &c., &c.
TUESDAY EVENING—
THE PRODIGAL SON.

WINTER GARDEN.
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10,
MR EDWIN BOOTH
will repeat his great rôle of
CARDINAL RICHELIEU,
a personation which has evoked more enthusiastic admiration than has been witnessed since the days of Booth, the father, and Edmund Kean. To use the language of a leading journal, "The audience were enthusiastic, frantic, and at the close of the fourth act,
ROSE EN MASSE,
Cheering and waving handkerchiefs in an outburst of fervor and delight."

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½. Performances commence at 7¼.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1860,
The performance will commence with a new Drama, entitled THE MERCHANT'S STEED.
After which, LOTTERY TICKET.
Concluding with the Romantic melodrama of
THE SMUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.

"HOME" CHARITY BAZAAR.
NO. 29 EAST 29TH-ST.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.
The Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless, desiring to make available every suitable appliance for the removal of the debt upon their Institution—now, in effect, reduced from twenty thousand to less than three thousand dollars—and wishing, meantime to provide for hundreds of the needy and suffering who look to them for relief, again solicit the aid and patronage of the friends of benevolence.
Their Bazaar will be opened in the Home Chapel on Monday, Dec. 10, and closed on Saturday, Dec. 15. Contributions of salable goods, packages of provisions, holiday gifts, and especially ready funds, will be very gratefully received and duly acknowledged.
N. B.—Hours of opening and closing, at 11 A. M. and 10 P. M.

AMERICAN ART!
The first exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society is now open at the National Academy Rooms, in 10th-st., near Broadway, with a choice collection of valuable PAINTINGS AND STATUARY BY AMERICAN ARTISTS.
Loaned from private collections together with the works contributed by the members of the Artists' Fund, to be sold at auction, on the 22d of December, at 8 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF
PICTURES OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING,
AT GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.
Admittance 25 cents.
E. SURVILLE, Director.

ADAM AND EVE.
THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.
Painted in 1857 by Dubufe.
On exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.
Admission 25 cents.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
NO. 663 BROADWAY.
The finest Hall and the best Company in the country, consisting of over 40 performers.
SAM COWELL
Commences his engagement on the 17th inst.

NATIONAL ACADEMY, TENTH-STREET
Artists' Fund Exhibition of Paintings and Statuary.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Express, and 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains 6:15 P. M., from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany 11 A. M., East Albany 11:15 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont. White Plains 6:10, 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat at TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson st., at 2 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GRAND GALA WEEK!
COMMENCING MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1860, being the SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
OF
THE FOUNDING OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM,
And, also, the 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF MR. BARNUM, the proprietor of the establishment.
Mr. BARNUM PERFORMS A STAR ENGAGEMENT!
BARNUM'S PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT!
The Manager announces with the greatest diffidence, and with that unaffected modesty for which he is so renowned, that in order to render the entertainments of this great SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION as interesting as possible, he has engaged the services of the somewhat notorious (if not celebrated)
P. T. BARNUM,
Who will appear on the stage at each performance, and give a serio-comic history of the Rise and Progress of the American Museum, interspersing the same with anecdotes, bon mots, and TWELVE ORIGINAL PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS, proving BARNUM'S success as a Manager, and
EXACTLY HOW HE DID IT!
For full particulars,
COME AND HEAR BARNUM,
AND SEE HIS PICTURES!
The Manager is determined to make this the most attractive week, the richest in
NOVELTIES, WONDERS and AMUSEMENTS,
ever known in this City, and no pains or expense have been spared in procuring everything RARE and CURIOUS, RICH and RACY, AMUSING and FUNNY, PLEASING and ENTERTAINING.
THE DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
will consist of the splendid Historical piece, in three parts, introducing AUBER'S BEAUTIFUL MUSIC from the Opera "La Muetta," entitled
MASANIELLO;
OR
THE DELIVERANCE OF NAPLES,
Illustrating the struggles and
TRIALS OF THE BRAVE PEOPLE OF ITALY
for Liberty and Independence. This is one of the most thrilling and exciting Dramas produced at this establishment.
THE PLOT, SCENERY AND MUSIC
are unsurpassed, and cannot fail to interest and please the millions of patrons of the Museum. It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
At 2½ and 7½ o'clock.
MISS DORA DAWRON,
the wonderful and extraordinary DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, who produces with equal ease and perfection a deep and powerful tenor and sweet and delicate Soprano, dressed in the singular and unique costume, one-half as a lady, the other half as a gentleman, a real musical Ella Zoyara, will appear at each performance in a popular duet,
PERSONATING BOTH MALE AND FEMALE,
in dress, voice, gesture, &c., &c. She has been received with great favor, and is regarded as the most wonderful
MUSICAL PHENOMENON OF THE AGE.
To be seen at all hours every Day and Evening.
THE TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
the most unique and singular human beings known. They have been patronized throughout Europe by all classes, including the
CROWNED HEADS AND NOBILITY.
THE LIVING WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN MONKEY,
the like of which has never been known; interesting, playful as a kitten, pleasing and amusing.
TWO ALBINO GIRLS,
white as snow, and white hair, with their black mother.
THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES!
Just received, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet. They are exhibited on a platform by the
GREAT SNAKE-CHARMER,
in whose hands they are perfectly docile and harmless.
Also, LIVING SEAL; HAPPY FAMILY; GRAND AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH of all kinds, the most interesting exhibition in the world.
WAX FIGURES, FORTUNE-TELLER,
GRAND COSMORAMA. 850,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra; children under 10, 10 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS
Of the
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
MUSICAL, SCENICAL,
MUSICAL, SCENICAL,
FARCICAL
FARCICAL
Burletta, in three acts, called the
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
Which will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT,
With
MISS LAURA KEENE
And
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY
In the cast.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
THE LAST GREAT SCENE,
THE LAST GREAT SCENE,
The
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
In the
BOWER OF FERNS,
Which is
THE GREATEST TRIUMPH
Of
SCENIC ART
EVER WITNESSED IN THIS COUNTRY.
Open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½.

HARDING'S ART STUDIO,
No. 32 WAVERLEY-PLACE.
Now on view Schuessle's great painting of
"HETTY READING THE BIBLE TO THE INDIANS,"
From Cooper's "Deerslayer."
Also on view and for sale, works by high-class artists of the English and French Schools.
Admittance, on application, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

CINDERELLA,
Painted by J. VAN LERIUS, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp, is now on exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to sundown.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

THE HEBREW LITERARY UNION BEG to announce that Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver his new humorous poem (written expressly for this Association) on
THE PRINCE'S VISIT,
at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door.

MELODEON—NO. 539 BROADWAY—MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, will be performed FOUR new Farces, with Ballets, Pantomimes Songs, Dances, &c. The largest company in New-York.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; to commence at 7¼ P. M. Tickets, 15 cents; orchestra, 25c.; gallery, 10c.

LECTURES.

ITALY AND GARIBALDI.
Rev. J. C. FLETCHER will give the Closing Lecture of his Course, at the Cooper Institute,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.
Subject—ITALY AND GARIBALDI: Character of the People—Their Bravery and Sufferings—Milan, Turin, Florence, Naples, Pompeii and Herculaneum—Garibaldi from the Pampas of South America to the Campania da Napoli—A United Italy, a Defiance to Ignorance and Intolerance.
Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

MR. LORD'S LECTURES ON GREAT REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN REPEATED.
The second lecture of this course will be given in Clinton Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock.
SUBJECT:
QUEEN PHILLIPPA, THE WOMAN OF CHIVALRY.
Tickets for the remaining four lectures, 75 cents. Single admission 25 cents.
The next lecture of the day course at Rutgers Institute will be given on TUESDAY, at 1 P. M.

OUR UNION IN DANGER.
REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH
Will deliver a LECTURE ON THE PERILOUS STATE OF THE UNION, at the Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11. The Union—its perils, how created, and how to be averted. Henry Ward Beecher's Thanksgiving Sermon will be reviewed. Can the Union be saved? Ladies invited.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

PRESERVE THE UNION—LECTURE.
Go and hear Dr. J. M. WHEATON, the blind gentleman's lecture. Subject—*Our Country*. At the Baptist Church, 35th-st., near 6th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—Fifth Lecture of the Members' Course, THIS EVENING, Dec. 10, at Hope Chapel, by Rev. GEO. S. HARE.
Subject—*Beaumarchais: His Surroundings and Adventures.*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FAMINE IN KANSAS.
There will be a PUBLIC MEETING at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,
at 7½ o'clock.
Several gentlemen from Kansas, and
DANIEL LORD, Esq.,
Rev. Dr. TYNG,
JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.,
And others, will deliver addresses.

AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Regular meeting, Room No. 19 Cooper Institute, MONDAY, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Meeting public. JOHN W. DRAPER, LL. D., President.
CHAS. WAGER HULL, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURNITURE for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficacy, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

WIRE WINDOW SHADES AND SIGNS manufactured in every style by LEE & CO., No. 309 Bleecker-st.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE CENTRAL PARK EXTENSION BILL.

VOLUNTARY REDUCTION.

The TIMES published, on Saturday last, the items of expenses as incurred, or assumed to have been incurred, by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the extension of the Central Park from One Hundred and Sixth to One Hundred and Ninth streets. The bills presented a handsome total of $73,-192 89, but on Friday afternoon the Commissioners, or their counsel, or some conscientious party, appeared voluntarily before Mr. EWEN, and withdrawing the first bill, presented the one below, viz.:

Commissioners' fees	$5,520 00	Livery bill	33 00
Clerks	5,468 00	Stationery	1,077 00
Appraisers	186 00	Advertising	1,064 38
Surveyor	32,848 00	Surveyor	125 00
Office rent, furniture, &c	2,489 00	Dr. and copies report	5,375 00
		Posting notices	228 00
Total			$54,386 98

This is a deduction on the sum total of *over eighteen thousand* dollars, and on the item of Surveyor's fees alone, a reduction of over *sixteen thousand* dollars. But the Commissioners and clerks cling to their fees almost without abatement. In the first bill, the clerks claim $6,588; in the second, $5,468—a reduction of a fraction over a thousand dollars, but it is almost made up by the item for the Commissioners' fees, which are increased from $4,884 to $5,520, and this is the most remarkable part of the bill. The first charge represented 407 meetings at $4 per day; the second, made out within a few hours after the presentation of the first, represents 460 meetings, so that by some unaccountable remissness or oversight, it would seem that the Commissioners narrowly escaped losing pay for fifty-three meetings at $4 each. It is proper to state that this bill does not emanate from the office of the present Corporation Counsel, Ex-Judge Bronson, but is one of the stray waifs picked up by his predecessor of immortal memory. As the bill has to undergo the sanctioning of the parties interested, as well as the Supreme Court, before it can be taxed, it is not improbable that other alterations may be made in the items and total.

THE CROTON WATER AGAIN.

All New-York was made supremely happy on Saturday by the recurring flood of Croton water, of which it had been deprived for more than two days, to the intense disgust of all and the great discomfiture of thousands. By dint of unwearied and unrelaxed exertions, the break was reached at a very early hour on Saturday morning, and before 10 o'clock two new pipes had been lowered to their places, securely jointed, and the two reservoirs were again connected. Too much credit cannot be awarded to Mr. CRAVEN, as well as to the other members of the Board for the promptness, alacrity and energy displayed on this occasion. The condition of the remainder of the pipes on the line of the Fifth-avenue, where immense masses of earth and stone are piled upon them, has long been considered precarious, as well from the nature of the ground on which they are laid, as from the superincumbent weight resting on them, a similar accident is likely to occur at any hour, and in that case nothing can save the City from a repetition of the troubles of last week except the immediate completion of the new mains in the Fourth-avenue, and those are being pushed forward with as much haste as is commensurate with prudence. The completion of the new seven-feet pipes on the High Bridge, the use of the new reservoir, and the addition of the Fourth-avenue mains will insure the City from any such contingency as that through which it has just passed.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

The Board of Aldermen continued the canvass of the returns of the late election on Saturday, but nothing transpired to change the result as before announced. The proceedings of the Board were interrupted, while canvassing the vote of the Tenth Ward, by a German monomaniac named Hertz, who, having received a few votes as an independent candidate for Councilman in his District, conceived the idea that he is among the elect, and appeared before the Board to demand his rights. The Board were not able to see the justice of his claim, and delivered him over to the Sergeant-at-Arms, who put him in charge of the Police.

STATEMENT OF TAX RECEIPTS.

The tax of 1860 was $9,740,362 42, on which there s collected sums as follows, which include Croton arrears, which do not amount to more than $5,000 in all:

Collected during October	$2,001,450 56
Collected during November	5,113,686 46
Collected so far during December	134,317 25
Total	$7,249,454 27

The daily receipts so far this month have been as follows:

Dec. 1	$25,196 40	Dec. 6	$15,643 19
Dec. 3	28,026 14	Dec. 7	16,247 65
Dec. 4	15,631 68	Dec. 8	13,747 24
Dec. 5	19,824 86		

The uncollected tax for the year amounts to a fraction over $2,000,000, but the major part will undoubtedly be paid during the present month, the addition of one per cent. being in some cases a very small countervail to the use of the money for business purposes.

THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD RESOLUTIONS.

UNPROFITABLE HASTE.

The levity of this saying is abundantly exemplified in the course of the Common Council, with reference to the Third-avenue gridiron resolutions, which were published in the TIMES of Saturday. So great was their haste to put the job through, the question as to the legality of their action never presented itself, and one consequence is, that even though they should be signed by the Mayor, which we are assured will not be done, they kill the very purpose which they were intended to accomplish. The fourth resolution, relieving the road from *the provisions of the ordinance* respecting the payment of their share of the Belgian pavement; and the last one, rescinding all ordinances which conflict with the resolution, are at direct variance with the charter which, weak and loose as it is, contains a special provision which precludes the possibility of repealing an ordinance by resolution. Perhaps, however, the new Charter, which it is understood, is already drawn up and ready for presentation at an early day during the next session of the Legislature, may correct this trifling error, and the job be carried to successful confirmation.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A NOTORIOUS MAN.—Late on Saturday night a young Irishman, named MARTIN CONNER, was locked up in the Eighth Ward Station-house on a charge of intoxication, which had been preferred by his wife. An hour or two later he was found laboring in a fit of delirium tremens, and his death resulted before a physician could attend him. It was stated that CONNER was the man who beat Policeman SANGER, of the Ninth Ward, a year or two ago in so terrible a manner that he died in consequence. A disturbance and fight had occurred between a party of drunken men at a liquor saloon in Bleecker-street, near Carmine, and SANGER was called in to settle it. While engaged in separating the disorderly characters some person, supposed to be CONNER, seized the policeman's club and struck him with it a blow upon the head, causing an injury which resulted in his death about nine months afterwards. CONNER was arrested for the offence, but the evidence against him was not strong enough to warrant his conviction.

VIOLENT DEATHS.—On the 17th of October last, JOHN CORBIT, a native of this City, 26 years of age, employed as a cook on board the steam-tug *Washington*, had his leg badly crushed between the dock and the side of the vessel. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died on Saturday from exhaustion consequent upon his injury....THOMAS FYFE, a young man 20 years of age, working in the factory of Mr. DAVID FERGUSON, No. 50 Tenth-avenue, was so seriously injured on the 5th inst., by a bar of iron which fell upon his head, that he died on Saturday in consequence of the wound....On Saturday afternoon, THOMAS GILL, an Englishman, fifty-six years of age, was accidentally drowned at the foot of Vestry-street. He was employed as a ship-carpenter upon a vessel lying at the foot of Vestry-street, and while at work upon a staging erected at the stern, he missed his footing and fell overboard. A rope was thrown to him, and efforts were made to rescue him, but life was extinct before he was taken out of the water. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in each case.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SUNDAY LAW.—The number of arrests, yesterday, for drunkenness and violation of the law forbidding the sale of liquors, was very nearly the same as that of the previous week. From the reports made, last evening, to the Superintendent of Police, from the various Station-houses, it appeared that thirty-one persons were apprehended for selling liquor, and thirty-two for intoxication, and of the last-mentioned offenders eleven were females. The effect of the present movement toward the enforcement of the Sunday law has thus far been encouraging.

MARRIAGE OF MULLIGAN.—On Friday evening last WILLIAM MULLIGAN, ESQ., assumed the relation of husband to Mrs. MARY A. LEWIS, of No. 45 East Houston-street, the lady who had tended him affectionately throughout all his troubles. The marriage ceremony was solemnized by Justice BRENNAN in the prisoner's cell, and the only witnesses were Mr. SUTTON, the Warden, and Miss FOSTER, the matron, of the prison. The bride is said to be possessed of great personal attraction and plenty of cash. On Saturday morning MULLIGAN departed for his quarters at the penal institution at Sing Sing.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CHARACTER.—JOHN P. TAGAN, the Democratic candidate for Councilman in the Fourth District at the recent election, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, at his residence in Frankfort-street. He was formerly a Municipal policeman in the Fourth Ward, where also he held some time since the position of constable. It is supposed that his death resulted from disease of the heart.

ITALY AND GARIBALDI.—Rev. Mr. FLETCHER will give the crowning lecture of his course this evening, at the Cooper Institute, the subject being "Italy and Garibaldi."

THE NORWICH AND WORCESTER ROUTE.—The steamer *Connecticut* resumed her place on the Norwich and Worcester route to Boston on Saturday. Her days of departure from New-York are to be Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and on alternate days from Allyn's Point.

AUCTION SALE OF ITALIAN WORKS.—On Tuesday evening, Messrs. O. REPETTI & Co., agents for the Italian Library, intend to sell at auction, by BANGS, MERWIN & Co., a portion of their second importation of rare and valuable books.

The Murder in Twelfth-street.

NO CLUE TO THE MURDERER YET.

The Police have as yet been unable to procure any evidence tending to solve the mystery attending the atrocious murder of Mrs. SARAH SHANCKS, at No. 22 East Twelfth-street, on Friday morning last. From the testimony of Mr. SMEATON, son-in-law of deceased, and that of Miss FERGUSON, who had had business transactions with her, it appeared that a young carpenter had often been seen of late loitering about Mrs. SHANCKS' premises. This young man is described as being very unprepossessing in his looks, and deceased had on two occasions expressed to the witnesses her apprehensions that he was a thief. Suspicion very generally rests upon this individual, and the police are endeavoring to find him, but thus far no clue—not even his name—has been obtained upon which to base their search. The man CHARLES HARDY, who is said to have quarreled with Mrs. SHANCKS with reference to a watch and some money that she had lent him, has also disappeared from the City, having taken his departure for the South on Thursday last. At least such are the representations which have been made to the officers by over a dozen persons who are known to have been on intimate terms with him. On Saturday afternoon, a man having blood upon his fingers, hat, and shirt, with one hand bandaged, went to the store of Mr. FITZPATRICK in Eight-avenue, near Seventeenth-street, and purchased a flannel shirt. The clerk thought him to be suspicious, both in manner and in appearance, and subsequently the occurrence was reported to Capt. CAFFREY. Although the clerk failed to have the individual arrested, he took such a look at him, that he was able to give a minute description of his features and clothing, and the police will make an effort to find him.

Mr. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, who has been mentioned as the accepted suitor of deceased, was found on Friday evening, at his residence in Brooklyn. He stated that he had taken tea with Mrs. SHANCKS on the evening previous to the murder, and that he left the house at 10 o'clock. Everything that he can do with a view of assisting the police to gather evidence he appears willing to perform, and, doubtless, he will be examined before the Coroner to-day. A few persons loitered yesterday opposite the house where the tragedy was committed, but nothing transpired to reward their curiosity. On Saturday, the remains of deceased were removed to the residence of her daughter at Mount Vernon, and yesterday the body was consigned to the grave.

A CARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me through your columns to deny the assertion made as to an engagement existing between the deceased Mrs. SHANCKS, and myself. The parties who testified that there was, were no doubt mistaken. My business relations with the deceased made it necessary for me to call at her store almost daily. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1860.

Excitement About a Colored Boy.

On Friday morning Officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Ward, apprehended WILLIAM PERCIVAL, a colored boy, 14 years of age, on a charge of having deserted from the schooner *Napoleon*, Capt. SIRMOND. The youth was taken to the Station-House where he represented to Capt. DOWLING that he was a native of Trinidad, W. I., and that his father was a British soldier stationed there. Two months before he had been induced by Capt. SIRMOND, whom he met on the quay at Trinidad, to ship with him as cabin-boy. To do so he ran away from his parents, the vessel setting sail four days after he had joined her. She anchored and remained for a few days at Hampton Roads, Va., whence she came to this port, arriving here two weeks ago. Soon after the schooner's arrival, young PERCIVAL and five others of the crew, all negroes, deserted, as they feared that Capt. SIRMOND intended to take them all South and sell them into Slavery. This statement of PERCIVAL'S the Captain declared to be untrue in every particular, while the supposition that he was about to kidnap his crew was entirely unfounded. He stated that the youth had been apprenticed to him in Trinidad, and that he had given bonds to the authorities in $500 for his safe return to that place. This sum he could not afford to forfeit, consequently he demanded that the deserter should be delivered over to him. Capt. DOWLING refused to do so then, but told SIRMOND to bring the indentures of the lad up to Police Headquarters on Saturday afternoon, and the case would there be investigated. At the time appointed for a hearing in the case, SIRMOND presented himself, but he could not show the indentures or anything else by which he might substantiate his claim, and the lad was therefore placed in charge of the British Consul, who will send him back to Trinidad. During the time that the boy was detained at the Sixth Ward Station-house, much excitement existed among the colored people who had heard of the matter, among whom the impression prevailed that it was a most aggravated case of kidnapping.

Arrival of the Slave-bark Cora.

The slave-bark *Cora*, an account of whose capture, by the United States frigate *Constellation*, on the Coast of Africa, in September last, with a cargo of 700 Africans, was given in our last issue, arrived at this port late on Saturday evening. She comes in charge of Sailing-master T. H. EASTMAN, who assisted in her capture, and who has on board, as prisoners, the first, second and third mates of the *Cora*, named FREDERICK, WILSON and CHASE. The Captain of the slaver, who gave his name as LORRETTO RINTZ, (supposed to be LATHAM,) together with the crew, were left in charge of the *Constellation*. The *Cora*, on her arrival at this port, proceeded immediately to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where she now lies. The prisoners will be delivered over to the United States Marshal to-day.

The particulars of her capture, which took place on the 26th of September, were fully and correctly given in Saturday's TIMES. The officers of the *Constellation* had previously received a full description of the *Cora*, and had been cruising for her some time. She was descried on the evening of the 26th of September, and captured after a three hours' chase. She had left the port of Mango Grando, on the African Coast, only the night before, with a cargo of 705 slaves, who had scarcely been in her twenty-four hours when she was captured. Midshipman W. B. HALL, and a crew of fourteen men from on board the *Constellation*, accompanied Master EASTMAN in the slaver to this port.

Fires.

IN A FURNITURE-STORE AND LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTORY.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the varnish-room, on the second floor of the four-story marble-front building No. 650 Broadway, occupied by FISHER & ABRAMS, dealers in enameled and cottage furniture. The flames were not extinguished before damage to the extent of about $5,000 had resulted to the stock—fully insured in City Companies. The first and third floors of the premises were tenanted by THOMAS A. WILMURTH, manufacturer of looking-glasses, whose loss upon stock, by smoke and water, is estimated at $2,500; insured for $2,000 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company. Mr. WILMURTH also owned the building. It is not very much injured, and the damage is covered by an insurance of $5,000 in the Importers and Traders', and $4,000 in the Rutgers, Insurance Companies. The top floor was fitted up for artists' studios, and was occupid by Messrs. JAMES CAFFERTY, GEO. W. BULL, M. MATHEWS, A. FLAGEMAN, and GEO. R. ALLEN. Each of these gentlemen is a sufferer to some extent, in consequence of some of the pictures having been damaged by smoke.

IN A DISTILLERY.

About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire occurred in HOFFMAN & CURTISS' distillery, a large four-story building, located at No. 360 Greenwich-street. By promptly answering the alarm, the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the premises in which they originated, and only the three upper floors of the building were destroyed. It is believed that the fire was caused by an incendiary. The still was running at the time, and the workmen had gone into the lower part of the building to feed the furnaces, making it probable that the incendiary had secreted himself in the building, and had taken the opportunity afforded by the absence of the laborers to put his design into execution. The loss on machinery, stock and building is estimated at $15,000; insured for $13,600, as follows: Relief, $2,250; Stuyvesant, $1,400; North American, $2,250; Excelsior, $1,500; Rutgers, $1,700; Artisans', $2,250; Exchange, $2,200. The water used in extinguishing the fire was pumped from the river by the steam-engines, and thence distributed to the other machines.

IN A DWELLING.

A fire was discovered about 2½ o'clock yesterday morning in the two-story frame building No. 574 Eighth-avenue, occupied by JACOB SLICE as a dwelling and butcher-shop. Mr. SLICE and his family had a narrow escape from suffocation; but, by the aid of ladders, which were luckily at hand, Officers KELLY and WHITMAN, of the Twenty-second Ward, managed to rescue all the occupants, by taking them out of the upper windows. The loss on the household furniture amounts to $500; insured for $2,000 in the Excelsior Company. The stock in the shop was damaged to the extent of $300; insured for $700 in the Manhattan-ville Company. The cause of the fire did not transpire.

IN A DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

At 11¼ o'clock last night a fire, the origin of which is unknown, occurred in the four-story building No. 383 Broadway, occupied on the upper floors as a cheap ambrotype and Daguerrian establishment, and on the lower floors by JOHN MORRISON, dealer in embroideries, laces, &c., and by Mrs. SINNETT, milliner. The fire broke out on the third floor, and having been discovered at an early moment it was soon extinguished by the firemen. The building was deluged with water, and much damage was done in consequence.

IN A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, a fire broke out in the Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, (REV. DR. CLARK'S) near Seventh-avenue, in consequence of a defect in the heating apparatus. The flames had attained considerable headway before they were discovered, but after the firemen commenced operations the fire was soon subdued. The total damage is estimated at $5,000—$2,000 of which resulted from the total destruction of the organ. There is an insurance upon the property of $15,000 in City companies.

IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

Through the carelessness of one of the members of his family, a bed was set on fire about 9½ o'clock on Saturday night in the apartment of GEO. FRANCIS, at the tenement house No. 304 Front-street. An alarm brought the firemen to the premises, but their services were not needed.

IN A COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

Shortly after 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the office of LIONEL MOSES, commission merchant, No. 52 Beaver-street. It was soon put out—the damage amounting to about $100; fully insured. The causes of the fire are to be investigated by the Fire Marshal.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. J. A. Godfrey, C. P. Walcott, of Ohio; G. W. Claflin, of Boston, and W. Cameron, of Liverpool, England, are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. D. E. Somers, of Maine; Col. Chas. P. May, of Alabama; Col. Brown, of Hartford; C. P. Farnum, of New-Orleans; Major S. Norris, of California; Capt. J. Lewis, of Geneva, and W. Owans and S. H. Reynolds, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. R. B. Olin, of Troy; W. D. Swan, of Boston; J. H. Iglehart, of New-York, and W. Johnston and R. R. Carter, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Gen. George P. Morris and family, of Cold Spring, and Col. Ingersoll, of New-Haven, are at the Union-place Hotel.

Capt. Lewis Parish and lady, and Purser J. N. Smith, of the steamship *Yorktown*, also Purser J. H. Woodcock, of the steamship *Jamestown*, are at the Howard Hotel.

Capt. White, of New-Orleans, is at the Hotel St. Germain.

Police Reports.

BURGLARS IN A CANDY-STORE.

On Saturday morning, as Officer Wogan, of the Fourth Ward, was passing through Pearl-street, he heard a sharp explosion in the candy manufactory No. 380, occupied by J. & M. Christy. The policeman broke in the door, and discovered that burglars had been endeavoring to blow open the safe with gunpowder, but they had escaped by the rear way before he gained admission. The departure of the rogues was so hurried that they took no plunder with them.

SERIOUS STABBING ENCOUNTER.

On Saturday night a dispute occurred at No. 175 East Thirty-fifth-st., between two men named Michael Sharkin and John McNamee. Finally they came to blows and McNamee drew a sheath-knife, with which he stabbed his opponent in the head and face, inflicting dangerous wounds. He immediately afterwards ran away, and the Police have not as yet found him. His victim was placed in the care of a surgeon.

New-Jersey.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN JERSEY CITY.—A German baker, named AUGUSTUS STURMAN, doing business at No. 285 South Third-street, Jersey City, was run over by the 6 o'clock Central Railroad train from New-York, Saturday morning, and sustained serious injuries. Mr. STURMAN was crossing from Henderson-street over the railroad track, and after passing Mr. HOPE's store, he recollected nothing further. He became conscious some two hours after. The wagon was struck by the locomotive and completely demolished, and Mr. STURMAN was thrown some distance. Upon being taken to the drug store near the corner of Washington-street, Dr. QUIDOR was called, and upon examination, found that the left arm was badly crushed between the elbow and shoulder, and there was also a bad scalp wound on the back of the head, six or seven inches in length. After the wounds were dressed the injured man was sent home, and it is thought will recover, although it is possible that he may lose his arm. Mr. S. states that he neither saw nor heard the train, nor heard any whistle sounded or bell rung. It is also stated that there was no flagman at the crossing at the time of the accident. The horse had his left fore leg broken off at the ankle and one eye put out, and in this condition the poor animal was allowed to remain in the street for a number of hours. Considerable indignation was expressed by citizens in the vicinity, and some of them were for tearing up the track.

BAD SOUTHERN MONEY.—TIMOTHY MULKALY, a laboring man, appeared before Recorder TILDEN, of Jersey City, on Friday, and charged WM. COLEMAN, a street contractor, with having passed upon him a ten dollar broken bank bill of the Southern Bank of Georgia. The Recorder took action to secure the poor man against loss.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR SELLING.—During Friday three liquor sellers in Jersey City, who have been complained of for selling liquor without a license, appeared before Recorder TILDEN, and paid a fine of $10 each.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN RICHMOND.—A few days since a card appeared in the New-York papers from the "Committee of Reception" at Richmond, denying the statements of the correspondents of the New-York papers, that the Prince of Wales was grossly insulted there by the mob on the occasion of his late visit to the Capital of Virginia. The card was without any signatures.

Mr. HOWARD, the special correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, who has been charged by the Richmond papers with fabricating the statements referred to, has published in that journal a card, together with an affidavit from Mr. DAVIS, the artist of the *Illustrated News*, in reference to the matter, from which it is evident that *the occurrence referred to really did take place, and that the language used by the mob was even more offensive than at first reported.* No one, however, charges this to the respectable part of the community of Richmond, but to a worthless rabble, which, for want of an efficient police, could not be controlled.—*Providence Journal, Dec. 4.*

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE !!!

$300,000 WORTH of WINTER CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &C., for MEN AND BOYS, to be sold off at an IMMENSE SACRIFICE By the 1st of January.

In view of the condition of the times, we have concluded to dispose of our entire stock on hand at a very great sacrifice on the cost.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO., Nos. 256, 258 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S advertisement announces extraordinary attractions this week. It is the fiftieth anniversary of his birth, and of the founding of the Museum, and he seems determined to mark it as an era in his own and the Museum's existence. See his advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

John Simpson, Hicks-street, Brooklyn, was cured of a most virulent ulcer on the leg by HOLLOWAY'S Balsamic Ointment. He had suffered for three years with this sore, and consulted the most eminent physicians without benefit.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 8.

The market for all articles is very much depressed, and prices exceedingly irregular. FLOUR is nominal; not enough has been sold to-day to establish quotations. WHISKY dull at 14c. HOGS are dull, and there is no sort of regularity in prices. There are not many offering. Drovers are packing them in preference to selling at current rates. The receipts for the last three days foot up 5,000. MESS PORK is dull at $14@$14 25. GREEN MEATS are offered at 4c.@6c.@6½c., deliverable next week. LARD is quiet at 9c. The demand for Money is more pressing, and the market is more stringent. Sight drafts on New-York are firmer, but not quotably higher.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet; sales, 12,000 bushels at 68c.@69½c. for No. 1; 66c.@67c. for No. 2, in store. CORN quiet; sales, 5,500 bushels at 27c., in store. OATS quiet. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bush. Wheat, 5,000 bush. Oats. Sight Exchange on New-York scarce, and firm at 10 ₰ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 8.

FLOUR dull and heavy; Howard-street and Ohio superfine held at $5; City Mills superfine at $4 75; no buyers. CORN steady; sales of new at 50c.@58c. PROVISIONS dull and heavy; New Mess $17. LARD, 10½c. COFFEE dull at 13c.@14c. for Rio. WHISKY flat at 16c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 8.

COTTON is dull and tending downward; sales to-day, 4,200 bales at 9⅜c.@9½c. for Middling. SUGAR dull at 4¼c.@5c. for fair to fully fair. Exchange unsettled.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 8.

COTTON dull and unsettled; sales to-day, 1,000 bales at 9½c.@9¾c. for middling.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Sunday, Dec. 9.

The cattle market opens dull, although the supply is light,—less than 2,000 on sale, 1,200 of which will be taken to New-York. No improvement in prices. Sheep inactive; only 2,000 arrived during the week.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 8.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87; Reading Railroad, 15¾; Morris Canal, 47¾; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 35¾. Sight Exchange on New-York, 1½@1¾ ₰ cent. premium.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For.	
Arago	New-York	Havre	Dec. 8
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 8
North Briton	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburg	Dec. 15
C. of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 15
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 19
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Dec. 22
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 22
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 22
United King'm	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 26
Atlantic	New-York	Havre	Dec. 29

FROM EUROPE.

UnitedKingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 24
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 28
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 28
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 29
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Atlantic	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 5
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 5
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 9

FOR THE WEST INDIES, ETC.

Karnak	New-York	Nassau & Hav.	Dec. 11

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 8.—*In steamship Arago, for Southampton and Havre*—Mr. and Mrs. S. M'Neil, New-York; J. C. Meussdorfer, San Francisco; M. L. Dagson, New-York; Z. C. Huber, Mr. and Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Boston; Mrs. Beux, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Stillman, New-York; Mrs. Henrietta Wells, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lord, Jr., New-York; John Kaz, Utah; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bell, New-York; C. V. Spenser, Utah; W. P. Coleman, California; W. C. Staines, Utah; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Wickersham and family, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. John and child, Caracas, South America; Miss John, Caracas, South America; John Needham, Utah; Samuel Door, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. George Q. Cannon, Utah; Mr. Frank Bartlett, Boston; Mr. John Ryan Mahony, Mr. H. Peremie, Mr. John D. Hearn, Mr. W. Hepenberg, New-York; Mrs. Duschaneck and two children, Mrs. C. R. De Poez, Cuba; Mr. N. Fatio, Mrs. Cornevin, France; Mr. T. A. Comstock, Mrs. C. Fairbanks, child and servant, Miss Potto, Mr. H. B. Claflin, Jr., New-York; Mr. N. Fatio, Mr. A. F. Edmonds, New-York; Mr. John Cohsener, Wisconsin; Mr. O. Wittichen, Mr. John Ferner, Wisconsin; Mr D. Hadamand, Paris; Mr. John J. Deal, Mr. J. S. Simonton, Mr. John Maples, New-York; Mr. Sopis, Mr. R. Maples, Mr. Henry Metza, Mr. W. Wicken, Ohio; Mr. J. Christoffel, Mr. A. Fuller, Rev. T. M. Inor, Mr. Nanthia, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bird and child, Mrs. H. Townrow.—Total, 71.

DEC. 8.—*In the Steamship Glasgow, for Liverpool*—Wm. Heaver, Gerome Loubrie, Geo. P. Gee, wife and infant; Albert Riobo, G. P. Johnson, J. R. Rill, Mathew Nelson, John White, T. W. Hill, John Hall, Mrs. Taylor, F. J. Murphy, E. H. Jewett, O. Edwards, F. Render and lady.—Cabin 20, steerage 212. Total, 232.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—Geo. A. Jarvis, Master Seaman, Mrs. Seaman, Miss Breck, Mrs. S. S. Bamby, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Nevisen, Miss A. Brooks, Miss M. M. Klots, J. T. Klots and lady, H. Smith, R. E. Cortes, M. Kolp, D. B. Grant, 2d; P. McMahon, Mrs. McMahon and two infants, Miss Murphy, H. Hansen, Wm. H. Malloy, Miss M. Welsh, J. C. McCollom, William Dill, Joseph Kelley, D. B. Grant, 1st; Mrs. M. A. Williams, Mrs. Rosentnal, Miss S. E. Powers, Miss F. A. Lord, Wm. Neill, M. Menninger, Mrs. C. T. McMann, L. P. Merle, W. F. Serrell, P. H. Pond, S. Guckenheimer and lady, H. Boynton and lady, Miss Boynton, Miss Owens, Mrs. Footman, Chas. A. Jarvis.

In Steamship James Adger, for Charleston—Miss Gray, G. F. Adams, J. C. Ferris, Miss M. A. Brenson, Wm. S. Coates, Wm. A. Warner, C. Sieber, J. M. Dow, Mrs. Purvis and daughter, A. Otten, J. S. Clark and son, J. S. Owen and wife, Mrs. Marmier, Mrs. Mary Martin and infant, Mrs. E. G. Smith and child, H. Lulhi, G. Hauser, Miss A. E. Quinnan, R. Davis, E. Swift, M. D. Stow, D. W. Storer and lady, John Sharkey, James Myers, C. McArdel, B. Boyle, Miss A. Boyle.

In steamship Matanzas, for Matanzas—Capt. Tuzo, Julio Sazerac, Antonio Martin, Manuel P. Pil, Anastacio Herques, Mrs. Herreros, two Misses Herreros, Simona Crow, Carlos de Artega, Simon Maranet, Caystano Borque, Guillermo M. Prader, Pierre Prader, Frederico Garcia—and 25 in the steerage.

In steamship R. R. Cuyler, for Savannah—Miss Young, R. B. Belsham and daughter, J. B. Curran, Samuel Parks, Mrs. R. J. Larcombe, infant and servant, Samuel S. Brown, Peter Lawrence, John O. Connor, J. D. Comon, Mrs. Sarah E. Gallop, L. M. Brown, F. G. Brown, Miss N. Brown, Miss L. Brown, John Jackson, G. A. Miller.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—Miss M. A. Berge, S. G. Smith and lady, W. O. Smith, Miss Mary De Bois, J. M. Haywood, J. Wilkes Booth, Mrs. Sarah Kingsley, and 86 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, from Richmond—E. Newman and lady, Miss Consing, J. H. Nelson, lady and 4 children, C. E. Roper, Jno. McLachcan, Mrs. Capt. Louis Parrish, Jas. Chivers, G. B. Kelley and lady, S. Richards and lady, Wm. Richards and lady, J. Hall, Mrs. Tackley, Miss Tackley, O. F. Parker, E. Roeph, H. D. Hurley and lady, J. Griggs, and 9 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 14 | Sun sets... 4 33 | Moon rises ... 5 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 49 | Gov. Island. 6 38 | Hell Gate.... 8 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Patapsco, Vail, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Monticello, Gager, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; James Adger, Phillips, Charleston, Spofford & Tileston; Matanzas, Leisgang, Matanzas, Mora Bros., Navarro & Co.; R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Star of the West, Griffin, Havana, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Waverley, Henry, London, Nesmith & Sons; John Fyfe, Luther, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon.

Barks Christiana, (Br.,) Thompson, Montevideo, Jed Frye; E. Barss, Cooper, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brigs Johanna Hendrika, (Dutch,) Von der Weyden, Cork and a market, Funch & Meincke; Union, Smith, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Lilly Dale, Stephens, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; E. A. McAdam, Grant, Barbados, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners C. F. Strong, Liscom, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Empire, Howell, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Mobile, Howes, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; M. M. Burr, Hafford, Georgetown, Eldridge & Co.; E. Lameyer, Bayley, Newburyport, master; W. T. Conquest, Bullis, Taunton, master; Vienna, McGuire, St. Stephen, G. Boardman; A. Leonard, (Br.,) Kenney, Savanna-la-Mar, E. A. Ball; E. Cowell, Young, Lavacca, Norcross & Prince; W. Phillips, Mount, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Atlantic, Washburn, Georgetown, M. Briggs & Co.; Mott Bedell, Ryder, Norfolk, Mott Bedell.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Dec. 7, 10½ A. M., lat. 37, exchanged signals with bark Sartelle, strg. N., showing white signal with red ball in centre.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Daylight, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Madgie, Grumley, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Fitzpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Leontina, (Brem.,) Reujes, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. and 24 passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. No date, off the Western Islands, saw a bark (supposed American) totally dismasted and abandoned; was about 400 tons, had hull painted black, white quarter deck, and a gilded billet-head.

Ship Molaka, (of Boston,) Grows, Sunderland 106 ds., and Deal 76 ds., with coal to order; vessel to Trask & Dearborn. Oct. 10, lat. 44 30, lon. 67, passed a vessel of about 250 tons, (bottom up,) apparently a long time in that condition. The M. had heavy westerly gales, carried away foreyard, split sails, &c.

Ship Wm. Chamberlain, Knapp, Liverpool, 56 ds., with mdse to James Robinson. Experienced heavy W. weather.

Bark Cora, (of New-York, prize to the United States,) T. H. Eastman, sailing master, Monrovia, Coast of Africa, 56 ds. Experienced heavy weather. Dec. 7, Chas. Brown, U. S. seaman, fell overboard, and was lost.

Bark Marinus, (Br., of North Shields,) Bartie, (late Reid, lost at sea,) Sunderland Oct. 1, with coal to J. M. Parmele. Experienced very heavy westerly gales the entire passage, split sails, &c. Oct. 28, lat. 44 16, lon. 21 06, Capt. John Reid, master of the Marinus, was knocked overboard by the spanker outhaul, and was lost.

Bark R. H. Gamble, Powell, St. Mark's 14 ds., with cotton to Smallwood, Earl & Co. Made Montauk on the 6th, since then had heavy westerly winds.

Bark Kawa, (Russ.,) Stenman, Ardrossan 42 ds., with coal and pig iron to J. C. Hamilton. Experienced heavy westerly gales during the passage. Is leaking badly.

Bark Xanthe, Chapman, Aspinwall 18 ds., with hides, &c., to J. F. Joy. Had heavy weather.

Brig Ellen Bernard, (of Baltimore,) Bourne, Malaga Oct. 24, and Gibraltar 28th, with fruit to Galway, Casado & Teller, and vessel to master. Had heavy westerly weather, split sails, stove booby hatch, bulwarks, and received other damage.

Brig Emma Eger, (of Charleston,) Brooks, Charleston 10 ds., with naval stores to C. H. Pierson & Co. Has experienced heavy N. E. gales, lost part of deck-load.

Brig Henrietta, Hodsdon, St. Martin, via Bermuda 15 ds., with salt to McColl & Frith. Has had heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Andrew Peters, McFarland, St. Mark's 15 ds., with cotton to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Edwin, Webber, New-London 3 ds., in ballast to Elizabethport.

Schr. Victor, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Robbins, Turks Island 11 ds., with salt to Thos. James. Had heavy N. W. gales from Hatteras up to lat. 40, lon. 72.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Havana 13 ds., with oranges to C. Ackerly. Had heavy westerly gales for the last 8 ds.

Schr. John A. Stanley, Jackson, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Wooster, Eastport 8 ds., with fish and laths to Jed Frye.

Schr. S. A. Smith, Weed, Fredericksburgh 3 ds., with wood and flour to master.

Schr. George W. Whistler, Parker, Virginia, with wood for New-Haven.

Schr. Lion, Taylor, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with shingles to T. Demill.

Schr. Wave, Barrett, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. William Bacon, Tyler, Virginia, with oysters for Fairhaven.

Schr. John R. Mather, Nickerson, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Breeze, Hulse, Bridgeport, with stone for Washington, D. C.

Schr. Kendrick Fish, Wall, Thomaston, 5 ds., granite.

Schr. John T. Williams, Curtis, Baltimore 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Fipple, Headley, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. San Jacinto, Anderson, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, Lovell, Boston 3 ds.

Schr. Julian, Norvell, Provincetown, for Virginia.

Schr. S. Brainerd, Hulse, Portland 2 ds.

WIND—During the day, N. N. E., with snow; 10 P. M., N., and clear.

Arrived......SUNDAY, Dec. 9.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Napoleon, (of Boston,) Currier, Calcutta July 4, with linseed, &c., to master; crossed the equator in the Indian Ocean Aug. 15, 42 ds. out; passed the Cape of Good Hope Sept. 28; arrived at St. Helena Oct. 13, and sld. the same day; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Oct. 28. The ship Herbert, of and for Boston, from Calcutta, arrived at St. Helena Oct. 13, and sld. 14th. July 27, in the Bay of Bengal, lat. 15 38 N., lon. 87 40 E., spoke ship Scargo, of and for Boston, from Calcutta, 25 ds. out, all well. Sept. 13, lat. 29 05 S., lon. 38 30 E., spoke ship Isabella Blythe, of London, Hale, from Mauritius for London; she had experienced a heavy gale on the 11th September; lost maintop-mast and all her topgallant-masts; was returning to Mauritius. Oct. 25, lat. 04 37 S., lon. 27 18 W., spoke bark Falcon, of and for Boston, from Algoa Bay, 28 ds. out.

Ship Wellington, Shoppy, New-Orleans 17 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to Thomas N. Stanton. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy weather.

Ship Santee, (new, of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Parker, Portsmouth, N. H., 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark J. C. Kuhne, Moss, Glasgow Nov. 3, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Made the passage to the Banks in 8 ds.; since which have had heavy westerly weather. On the night of Nov. 23, near the Banks, was run into by an unknown ship, strg. E., carrying away the ends of the foretopsail-yards, and all the yards on the mainmast, main and mizzen topgallant masts, mizzen channels, mizzen rigging, and doing other damage.

Bark La Plata, (of Salem,) Crowell, Buenos Ayres Oct. 24, with wool, &c., to R. W. Ropes & Co. The ship Eyabella, Norris, for Montevideo, sld. a few ds. before to finish loading for Baltimore. Have had heavy westerly gales for the last 10 ds.; passed a number of ships bound W.

Bark West Wind, Sanders, St. Mark's 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pettes.

Bark Clarissa, Pettigrew, Zaza, Cuba, 18 ds., with molasses to Ynzaga del Valle & Co.

Bark John Payson, Terry, Inagua Nov. 25, with salt to J. & F. A. R. Webster.

Bark Ceres, Conk, Marseilles 55 ds., with mdse. to Harbeck & Co.

Bark Amazonian, (of Boston,) Mayo, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to Capen & Co.

Bark Itasca, Rich, Elizabethport, with coal for Cambridge.

Schr. Mary E. Mangam, Whalen, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. John N. Northup, (Br.,) Ross, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Prince of Wales, (Br.,) Chirani, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Potomac, Ray, Franklin, Me., via New-Bedford, 3 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Village Belle, (Br.,) Harvey, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Kossuth, Lee, Newburyport 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. R. M. Browning, Smith, Port Ewen, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Elizabeth Arcularius, Haskell, Rockland 7 ds., with lime.

Schr. H. K. Dunton, Sherman, Rockland 6 ds., lime.

Schr. Larkin, Small, Rondout, with cement for Boston.

Schr. Myers, Rhodes, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Lucy White, Arey, Rockland 7 ds., with lime.

Schr. Charlotte, Arey, Rockland 7 ds., lime to master.

Schr. Col. Fox, Ward, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. W. B. Marsh, Field, Virginia 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. R. B. Smith, Waters, Virginia 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. T. P. Barklow, Bodine, Virginia 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. T. B. Anderson, Hill, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Dibble, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. E. M. Duffield, Jones, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Frederick Hall, Russell, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Lawrence, Carroll, Portland 2 ds.

Schr. G. A. Hayden, Smith, Portland 2 ds.

Schr. Charles Cooper, Cooper, Portland 2 ds.

BELOW—Ships Wellington, from New-Orleans; Santee, from ——.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Sailed.

Steamships Glasgow, Liverpool; Arago, Southampton and Havre; Matanzas, Matanzas; Augusta, Savannah; R. R. Cuyler, do.; James Adger, Charleston; Roanoke, Norfolk, &c.; Potomac, Baltimore; Monticello, Washington, D. C.; Patapsco, Portland.

On Sunday—From Quarantine, at 8½ A. M., U. S. sloop-of-war Vandalia, for the Gulf of Mexico. Steamship Star of the West, for Havana and New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—Arr. ships John Herrick Glasgow; John Hancock, Pensacola.

Miscellaneous.

The ship William Tell, arrived Friday night from Havre, has 441 steerage passengers, and reports very heavy weather.

A private letter received in this City, dated Smyrna, Nov. 10, states that the American bark Wilhemina, from the above port, bound to New-York, has been lost outside the Straits of Gibraltar. Later advices, to the 14th, do not mention the above. She was built by Jocob A. Westervelt, of this City, in 1856, was 370 tons, rates A1½, and owned by Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., of this City.

Spoken, &c.

Asa Eldredge—ship, for Hampton Roads, Nov. 12, lat. 8 35 S., lon. 34 50.

Lookout—ship, Sherwood, hence for San Francisco, Nov. 5, off Cape de Verdes.

Pequot—ship, Hover, for New-Orleans, no date, lat. 20 46 S., lon. 59.

Saxonville—ship, from London for Boston, Oct. 28, lat. 28, lon. 69.

Star of the Union—ship, hence for Boston, Dec. 8, 70 miles E. of Fire Island.

Volant—bark, of and from Boston, for River La Plate, Nov. 18, lat. 30, lon. 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Inagua Nov. 25, bark M. E. Trout, Ames, for New-York in 3 ds.

At Buenos Ayres, Oct. 24, ships John Bunyon, Carver, hence, dischg.; Tartar, Ballkin, do. do.; barks Vigo, Talbot, from Maine, do. do.; Archer, Linns, from Boston, do.; Menham, Wedge, from Baltimore, do.; brigs Enterprise, Grindle, from Europe, and sld. for West Indies in ballast; M. H. Hazard, Kilman, hence, wtg. freight; H. B. Emery, Perkins, from Bangor, ballasting; Sparkling Sea, Wiswell, from Philadelphia—would leave in ballast; Nelly Hunt, Deshaw, for Boston, unc.; schrs. Florence, Avery, hence for Valparaiso; G. H. Townsend, Patterson, for New-York in a few days, with bone-ash.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?—AS THIS question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and Nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class; and, as a result of this effort and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health; and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an untimely grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it mothers, TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the goo urse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be COMING. Nature and human society are always self-applying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN Nor does she want to prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her, on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior of the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, NEW-YORK, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A handsome brick house,—three stories, basement and cellar—to let, in Brooklyn, until May, with the privilege of renewing the lease. It has Ridgewood water, gas and an excellent range, and is abundantly, though not very extensively furnished; is in a very pleasant neighborhood, and is not more than five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. To a family desirous to commence housekeeping at a moderate rent and expense this is a desirable opportunity. Address AMOR, Box No. 221 Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anemia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.